WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 198 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
22nd Oct. ..	CHINA —	7,952
29th „ ..	MALWA* —	10,941
5th November .	DELTA —	8,097
12th „ —	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „ —	DEVANHA —	8,092
26th „ —	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December .	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ —	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „ —	MOREA —	10,890
24th „ —	MANTUA* —	10,902
31st „ —	PLASSY —	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. ..	CHINA ..	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA* ..	15,825
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th Feb. ..	EGYPT† ..	7,941
11th „ ..	DELTA ..	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through Steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
14th November ..	MANDALA	8,246
28th „ ..	NEVASA	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA	9,082
15th „ ..	MERKARA	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 ..		Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October ..	MANTUA	
18th November ..	NALDERA	
30th December ..	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. ..	NARKUNDA	
24th Feb. ..	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
19th Oct.	TAROBA	East & S. Africa
20th „	BANKERA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
21st „	LHASA	Karachi direct,
24th „	LINGA	Karachi ports.
3rd Nov.	VASNA	Bushehr direct,

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	11th Octr.	22nd Octr
Aiyo Maru	T. Inoue.	14th Octr.	25th Octr
Kosedo Maru	N. Yanagi	29th „	23rd Nov
Malay Maru	Y Saito	18th Nov.	30th „

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers Cammander, Tons Arrival Depar tune
Yamagata Maru Y Matsuda 3807 21st Oct. 22nd
Tatsuno Maru M. Furuhashi 3995 26th Oct. 8th Nov,
Tosa Maru N. Wada 5622 8th Nov. 13th Nov.
Akita Maru S Ochia 3817 13th Nov. 25th Nov
Wakasa Maru B Tsuda 6074 23rd Nov 5th Dec.

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000 000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 807.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 666,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 285,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,995,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
69 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiotlo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. E. HYND,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow) Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends ralised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,801	15 2
Reserve	Funds	15,80,851	15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: Government Securities in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 6% to 4½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing Director.*

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVES SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares. Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box 22. Phone 5305. Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) & Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,790

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esqr., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esqr., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esqr., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 5per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Repor and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch:
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Liberal Policy Terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to—
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Chief of Agents, or The Secretary,
D. SEN & Co., 309, Bow Bazar,
1, Chowringhee, Street, Calcutta.
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

PENS ! RAZORS !! WATCHES!!

PENS.—Blackbird Rs. 2-14, Do Nib Rs. 1-12; Swan ordinary Rs. 4-12; Do. Safety Rs. 6-12; Waterman No. 12 Rs. 6-12 Do. Safety Rs. 9-8; Do. Nib Rs. 4-8, Alexandra Rs. 2-4; Conklin Rs. 6-8; Swan or waterman Clip Ase 14; Cameron Safety Self-filling Rs. 8-8; Do. Safety Rs. 7-8.

RAZORS.—Krop 4 ans. Rs. 4-14; German Lilliput Rs. 2-12; Crown and Sword Rs. 3-12; Rodgers Rs. 2-8; (All Hollow ground) Lion Strap Re. 1; Burham, American Safety Razor Re. 1.

WATCHES.—Ingersol pocket Rs. 6-8; Do. Radiolite Rs. 8-8; Railway Regulator Pocket Rs. 4-14; Nickel, Wrist Cylinder Rs. 6-8; Nickel Wrist, lever, 15 Jew Plain Rs. 17-8; Do. Silver Rs. 20-12; Do. Rolled Gold Rs. 30; Do. 9-crt. Rs. 38; Do. 14-crt. Gold Rs. 47-12; Do. 18-crt. Rs. 58; (Radium dial Rs. 3 extra) Krementz Stud 8 annas each. Links Rs 5 per set.

LOVELUGK & CO.

Post Box 280, Madras.

DON'T BE PUZZLED

Insist on Having Only

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLET

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,

15-3, Lakhshmi Datt's Lane,

P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turnes Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Cooprative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd. PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS.—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No 4.

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES

METALLIC

LAMPS

ACCESSORIES

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,

RUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY

OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A 1

Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses Charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers, Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajas etc. Price One dram Glass Stoppered Phial Rs. 2-6-0 per V. P. P.

S. PAUL & CO., *Perfumers*,
(Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Oriental

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

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11.	„ „ 83-85	7	0	0	„
12.	"Chevrolet" model 4-90	4	0	0	„
13.	„ „ One Truck Truck	4	0	0	„
14.	Dixie Flyer Model H. S. 50	7	0	0	„
15.	Scripps-Booth Four Model "G"	4	0	0	„
16.	G. M. C. Truck	7	0	0	„
17.	"Essex" 1919-20	7	0	0	„
18.	Hudson super-six "All Models"	6	0	0	„
19.	Oakland all Models	4	8	0	„
20.	Nash Models 681, 1918-20	9	0	0	„
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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

188, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, OPPOSITE DARAB MANOR.

Suit No. 2635 of 1921.

Abdula Abdul Rahim vs. Kikabhai Natwarlal Jamietram.

Under instructions from the plaintiff Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 16th day of August, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October next, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land organised containing by admeasurement two thousand 2656 decimal point fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay and assessed under Collector's Old No. 30, New No. B/16359, Old Survey No. 2/26, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/7224 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward D and Ward No. 3307 (3), and Street No. 764 and bounded as follows, on the East the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the late Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, on or towards the West by the land belonging to the Bank of India Ltd., and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Mr. A. S. Mehenti

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Building plots at Nepean Sea Road, touching the sea next to "Bee Hive".

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the vendors Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 24th November, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Building plot.

PLOT NO. 1.—A beautiful building plot fronting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1633 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO. 2.—A choice building plot abutting on Naweansea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1571 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO. 3. A most beautiful and choicest plot quite touching the sea commanding Excellent view containing an area of about 2533 square yards of lease hold land.

The above plots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SMOKING PIPES, HABERDASHERY (PARIS GARTERS, GARTERS, GLASS BEADS, ZINC CHLORIDE, FLOUCHING, LACES PRINTED VOILS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

10 parcels smoking pipes.

About 12,000 yards cotton webbing 400 lbs. hemp balls.

On account and risk of S. Mahomed Shafi Mohomed Rafi:—

1 case Haberdashery (Paris garters).

On account and risk of Nurmahomed Haji Suleman Bhimdiwalla:—

1 case garters.

By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

4 cases glass beads.

6 casks zinc chloride.

8 casks zinc chloride.

On account and risk of Messrs. A. Pranjivandas and Co.:—

1 parcel flouncing.

6 parcels printed voiles.

By order of the concerned:—

1 Parcel printed voils.

1 Parcel net floucing and ginper laces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PLOT NO 54 OF THE GAMDEVI ESTATE KNOWN AS DAVAR MANSIONS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Nerbadashanker Hurgowan Joshi, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of September, 1920, and made between Nermadashanker Horjiwan Joshi of the one part and Amerchand Javerchand and Khimchand Amerchand of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1921, at the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece of land situate on and being Plot No. 54 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,935.5 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7316 and 7335 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 (18), Street No. 23, and bounded on the North-East by the land of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 55 leased to Hasanali Surafali Ebrahimji, on the South-West by Laburnum Road, on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said estate agreed to be leased to the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at the office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT DADAR.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo sell by public auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Dadar Kumbharwada the following:—

Plot No. 34, Ward No. 3325, Street No. 789 House with Loft.

Plot No. 38, Ward No. 3244 or (1) (2) Street No. 708/9 Two Houses and Chawl.

Plot No. 42, Ward No. 3257 (3) Street No. 721B House with ground floor and 1st Floor, separate out house, privy structures, washing place.

Plot No. 45.—Ward No. 3259 (2) Street No. 723A House with ground floor first and second floor.

Plot Nos. 47 and 48, Ward No. 3258/59 (3) Street No. 722/24 House with ground floor and loft, chawls; C. I. sheet roof privies, washing place.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1921.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay, 21st October, 1921.

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AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Modows Street, Fort,

Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THAKORDWAR ROAD, KHUTERWADY OR DHOBICHIWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Multani Tahilram Girdhardas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ardeshir Kharsedji Pauvalla in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of the mortgage dated 17th October, 1920, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell the undermentioned property THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), on premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakardwar Road, Khuterwady or Dhobichiwadi without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 243 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4 New No. A/250, Survey No. 427 and New Survey No. 353, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4928-4929 and Street Nos. 17-18 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bai Aishabai, wife of Abdul Karim, on or towards the West and North by a passage of Cowasji Jalbhai Seth and on or towards the South by the compound wall of Dhuswadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GRANT ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Multani Tahilram Girdhandas, the 2nd mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ardesher Kharsedji Pauvalia, the mortgagor, in pursuance to the power of sales reserved to the morgagee under an Indenture of mortgage date 17th October, 1920, made between the mortgagee of the one part and the mortgagor of the other part, sell the undermentioned property on MONDAY, the 24th October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), on the premises subject to the first mortgage.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building or chawl, and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,359 square yards or thereabouts which said land forms part of the large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 12, New No. 1349, Old Survey No. 181, New Survey No. 6986, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Ward Nos. 2311-13-15 and Street Nos. 1, 1 and 1 but now under Ward Nos. 2308 to 2315 both inclusive and Street Nos. 259-1, 261-1, 265-1, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Sunderdas and others leased to Behram Merwan Edulji on or towards the West partly by the property of Damoder Sunderdas and others leased Framji Dhunjibhai Mistry and now in the occupation of Dosabhai Merwanji Shroff, on or towards the North by the property of Awabai Patel and on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Sunderdas and others and partly let to Framji Dhunjibhai Mistry and now in the occupation of Dossabhai Merwanji Shroff and partly to Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji of Palitana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Bell Lane, No. 5 or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BUING FURNITURE FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

Sale on THIS DAY SATURDAY the 22nd October 1921 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Bruce Lane near, Merchant Bank Apollo Street, Fort.

Auction sale of very decent, highly polished teak and black wood furniture including highly polished tapestry lined drawing room complete suite, single and double door almyrah, marble top tables specially made to order black wood and glass door cupboards arm-chairs, revolving chairs, book cases, writing tables, etc.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 22nd October 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the above mentioned place (where goods are arranged for) sale very decent and hand some teak and black wood furniture including tapestry lined drawing room complete suites, marble top tables, glass door cupboards, book cases, single and domble door almyrah, writing tables, revolving book case, arm and armless chairs, easy chairs, wooden cot, reclining sofa, fancy teapoys, velvet piled galichas, sweet toned phonographs, Baba gadi, reclining sofas, towel stand hat, stand, big carpets, etc., etc.

Goods are on view.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd October 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Cov. Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels articles of clothing: caps, books etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES ARVI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY the 22nd Oct. 1921, 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, by order of the Insurance Office concern, the following bales of cotton damaged by fire and water.

9 bales Arvi Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

R. P. KHARAS & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 VALUABLE PLOTS WITH BUILDINGS AT KARACHI.

A RARE AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL INVESTORS.

Auction sale of very valuable Government Leasehold plots of Land with Buildings, situated in most prominent Business and Commercial Quarters ideally suitable for Banks and Offices, etc., at present occupied by The City Dy Collector's Office, Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co., Volkart Bros., and James Finlay and Co's., Office Premieses on McLeod Road, Railway Quarter, City of Karachi.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. R. P. KHARAS and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, the following valuable plots of Land with Buildings thereon, between the National Bank of India Ltd., and Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and opposite to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co's. New Offices, situated in Railway Quarter, McLeod Road, being Sub-division of Plot Nos. 2 and 2/1, Sheet B-8, on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m.

Plot No. 2 measuring 3166 Sq. Yards. Stamp Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2/A measuring 2180 Sq. Yards. Louis Dreyfus Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2/1 and 2/B measuring 6231 Sq. Yards. Volkart Bros Office and godowns.

Plot No. 2 1/A measuring 3919 Sq. Yards. James Finlay Office and godowns.

Private Offers will receive attention.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:—

R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Commission Agents, and Estate Brokers.
Rambagh Road Karachi.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furnitures by well-known Makers, Glassware, Platedwares, Crockery, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Mansion, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, the following furnitures such as drawing room suites, dining tables and chairs, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teapoys, glasswares, electro-platedwares, crockery, etc.

The property of Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., M.I.E.E.

Furniture is on view and Catalogues are published.

SALE TO-MORROW.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARES, ETC.

Under instructions from H. L. Aspden, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY 23rd October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sandhurst House, Apollo Pier, the following consisting of drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double bels bosch stove, gramophone with records; electro-platedwares, glasswares, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view and catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, Oct. 22.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

(21, Modows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Italian First Class Marble Statuary and Electric Light fittings.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 24th October, 1921, and each subsequent day at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises opposite the Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, a choice collection of Italian statuary representating Four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer; Group of playing children on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl," and "Poetry," for electrical fittings, Vanity pairs of cups and urns for gate, Birds Baths Fountains Statues representing motherhood. The Nail, Bathing, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects besides white and coloured columns also a collection of Electric Chandeliers of Lewis XIV and Lewis XVI style by well known makers of Paris and Vienna, bronze, alabaster, and crystal lamps and fittings for table, wall and cabinet.

The above are works of high class art and are suitable for large country houses and parks.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A WESTERN MASTER DRAMA!

BLANCHE SWEET

IN

"THAT GIRL MONTANA"

From the Novel by Marah Ellis Ryan.

WHEN WOMEN ARE SCARCE.

Women may choose their mates "Tana" chose by cooking at the campfire of the man she loved. A drama that lays bare heart of a girl during the raw and furious days of the pioneers.

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AND

THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"

EPISODE 9th:
"THE KISS OF THE BEAST."
EPISODE 10th:
"TARZAN ARRIVES."
EPISODE 11th:
"MERIEM'S HELPLESSNESS"

THE EMPIRE
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THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GERMAN REPARATION DYES.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE PRICES of the first and second allocations given in the Third Price List, dated 13th June, 1921, have been reduced.
A third allocation has now been received and a price list at reduced rates is under publication.
Meantime full particular may be obtained on application to.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON AND CO.,
Home Street, Bombay.
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
New Customs House,
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C10983

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS FOR CARDS of admission to the Amphitheatre on the Apollo Bundar, on the occasion of the Disembarcation and Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.C., G.M.M.C., G.M.B.S., M.C., on THURSDAY, the 17th November, 1921, should be made in writing not later than the 25th of October.
The full name and address of each person for whom a card is required should be given in applications which should be addressed, envelopes marked "ROYAL VISIT," to:—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Presidency District,
P. W. D. Secretariat, BOMBAY.
C10980

BEST CROWN STAMP.
HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE.
COTTON BLANKETS.
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

White, Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Grey Blue, and Khaki Colors.
48 x 78 in. equal Re. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Re. 2-4-0 each.

RED BLANKETS.
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-14-0 each.

COLORED BLANKETS
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 3-8-0 each.

And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.
HARJIVAN VALJI.
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 8,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10986

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON and from MONDAY, the 24th instant, the offices of the following will be removed to their new premises "AKBAR BUILDING", 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort.
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
THE AKBAR MFG. & PRESS CO., LTD.
RAHIMTOOLA HAJEEBHOY & CO.,
THE SULTANIA COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.
R 1672

THE ASSUR VERJEE MILLS LIMITED.

THIRD CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREB GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors' held on the 23rd September, 1921, a Call of Rs. 25 per share on the 10,000 New Shares was made and it was determined that the same should be paid to the Agents on or before the 2nd November, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Co., No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
By order of the Board.
ASSUR VERJEE & SONS.,
Agents.
C10991

THE ASSUR VERJEE MILLS LIMITED,

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1921.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for reelection.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their emunerations.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 28th October, 1921, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ASSUR VERJEE & SONS.
Agents.
C10990

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. will be held at the Merarjee Gooculdas Hall, Kalbadevi on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 4 p.m. T.):—

To receive the Report of the Scrutineers on the Amendment of Mr. Vasavda and to declare the result of the poll and to continue with the remaining business before the meeting.

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE.
(Chairman.)
Extraordinary General Meeting.
C1110

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the MORARJEE GOCULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Lalji Naranji as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas and Mr. Killachand Devchand, who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th October 1921 to 17th November 1921 both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 17th October, 1921.
C11137

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF LAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients SHETH RAGHAVJI PURSHOTTAM and KARMALLI HASSAM have by mutual consent on the 18th day of January, 1921, cancelled the Agreements for sale of plots Nos. 5, 6 and 17 of their property situate at the junction of Govalia Tank Road and Forjott Street, entered into by them with Messrs. K. Jammadas and Co., and the said K. Jammadas and Co., have now nothing to do with the said plots of land.
Bombay, dated 19th October, 1921.
HIRALAL THAKORDAS AND CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
C11137

TO MOTORISTS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY of buying motor cars, motor cycles and Lorries at the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE to-day SATURDAY at 5 p.m. at
MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED,
"Tankerville"
Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11144

ASTHMA.

I HAVE always assured and guaranteed permanent cure of chronic Asthma. For patients' satisfaction, names and addresses of hundreds already cured are at disposal. Write for further particulars to Box No. 7336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1717

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 335693 to 335717 and Split Ticket No. 1/1687 in respect of 25 shares of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the name of Pirozbai Hormasji Petit have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C11169

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER on Rs. 70-5-95 with house rent of Rs. 8 p.m., and a bicycle allowance of Rs. 4.
Applicants must possess previous experience of storekeeper's work and must send in their applications with copies of testimonials before 31st instant.
The selected candidate will have to work on probation for six months and will have to furnish a security of Rs. 500 either cash or personal.
(Sd). K. G. GUNJIKAR, B.A.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 18th October, 1921.
C11137

NOTICE.

CANDIDATES are required for training as Assistant Goods Clerks for work at Sewri, Mazagaon, and in the Docks on the Bombay Port Trust Railway. None will be accepted, who do not hold 7th standard school certificates.
Candidates will have two months' training in a Training Class after which they will be required to pass an examination. If successful they will be appointed as permanent hands on Rs. 45 per month, plus Rs. 5 house allowance. If unsuccessful they will be discharged. Candidates are paid at the rate of Rs. 35 per month after their first week of training. Applicants should present themselves at this office with their original school certificates between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. on the 27th and 28th instant.
MANAGER,
B. P. T. Railway, Ballard Road.
C11156

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "YAMAGATA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Suez and Karachi on the 21st October 1921, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay and take immediate delivery of their goods discharged from the lighters at No. 6 Victoria Dock on payment of charges. No survey will be held on Cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled for Survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The bills of Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Bombay Branch.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Ismail Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1921.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Mr. T. R. N. Cama and Mr. Madhavji D. Morarji as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To confirm payment of subscriptions of Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 5,000 made respectively to Lady Lloyd Children's Welfare Fund and Workmen's Institute.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th October 1921 to 5th November 1921, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS AND CO.,
Agents.
Ismail Building, Fort,
Bombay, 4th October 1921.
N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 2nd November 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th October, 1921.
C11092

PROFESSION.

NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.

Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.),
Homœopathic Physician,
43, Dadiseth Agiari Street,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

(1) A FIRST-CLASS HEALTH OFFICER, pay Rs. 400—25—,50 with a medical qualification registered by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom and (b) a British Diploma in Public Health. The appointment will be in the first instance made on probation for a period of six months, and if he is confirmed, he will have to bind himself by an agreement to serve this Municipality at least for a period of two years from the date of his confirmation. No private practice allowed. State age, caste, qualifications, previous experience and whether Gujrati or any other Vernacular language is known by the applicant. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st October, 1921.

(2) 1 qualified CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR, pay Rs. 85—5—125, plus Rs. 20 allowance per month.

2 Qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS on Rs. 60—5—100, plus Rs. 10 allowance each.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st October, 1921.

Candidates should possess the usual certificate granted by the R. S. I. London. State age, caste, previous service and experience. Appointments will be on probation for six months in the first instance.

RANGILDAS G. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Surat City Municipality, SURAT.
C1155

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARI KRISHNA GOKHALE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely the undermentioned property to my client Mr. BALVANT GOPINATH RAJAPURKAR. All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easements, or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Nalbazar, known as "Shri Datta Law Office," outside the Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will, be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenements ordwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tara Temple Lane (Lamington Road), outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. F13572, Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. 1G7386 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates, and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 1900, (6) and Street 3E and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Bhaskar Joshi on or towards the West by the property of Shanker Vithal Acharya, on or towards the North by the property of Narayen Martand Joshi, and on or towards the South by a passage.

Dated this day of October, 1921.

D. R. GANDHI,
Licensed Bond-Writer.
R1709

NOTICE.

In the Estate of RICHARD CHARLES BRIGHT ....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Richard Charles Bright, late of the Conservative Club St. James Street, Middlesex, England, and of Villa Bellechette, Boulevard de-la Croisette, Cannes, France, European, deceased, who died at Villa Benedicte aforesaid on the 28th March, 1920, and letters of Administration with the will annexed whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 22nd September, 1921, to William Alban Haig Brown, one of the duly constituted attorneys of the Public Trustee in England, the executor named in the will, are hereby required to send in their names to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. King King and Co., King's Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1921.

CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C1089

NOTICE.

RE: Estate of HENRY DAVID ERSKINE FORBES ... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Henry David Erskine Forbes of Hove, Sussex, England, late of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, Bombay, European, deceased, who died at Hove aforesaid on the 7th August 1920, and Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicil annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the province of Bombay were granted on the 27th September, 1921, to William Alban Haig Brown, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Alice Georgina Forbes, widow of the deceased and John Paton Cummine executors named in the Will and Alexander Sands the executor named in the Codicil, are hereby required to send in their names to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. King King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 30th day of September 19[illegible]

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Petitioners Attorneys
C1088

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling, metalling, etc., 1st and 2nd Old Hanuman Cross Lanes will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th October, 1921.
C11160

AUCTION SALE.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE

At No. 8, Connaught Road in "Jeejeebhoy's Castle" on SUNDAY, the 23rd October, 1921, commencing at 12 noon
Property on view from FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1921.

Under instructions from Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., DAWOOD HASHUM, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, the very old valuable blackwood carved dining, drawing, office and bedroom furnitures and also teakwood furniture (by Wimbridge and well-known maker), Shanders and table lamps, glassware, crockeryware and marble statues, etc.

Details in catalogue.

DAWOOD HASHUM,
Auctioneer,
East Street.
R1659

FEVER!

WHY WORRY?

If you are tired of medicines and costly injections, TRY a bottle of

THE PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE

Efficacious on persistent MALARIA, influenza, bilious, chill and intermittent fever, etc., Indispensible for those travelling in tropics. Highly preventive

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price Rs. 1

THE PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.

Kahn and Kahn Building,
9-10. Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 4938.

TILES.

RED HEXAGONAL
FROM THE
BEST & WELL-KNOWN MARSEILLES
MANUFACTURERS FOR
FLOORING RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS CHURCHES SHOW-ROOMS, ETC. ETC.
(Used by the P. W. D.)
Cheaper and Durable than any other make.

SAJAN & CO.,
TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURE

Against Fire Accident, Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

THE

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

19-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

IF YOU FIND that you HAVE TO pay Taxes on MORE THAN your OWN ACTUAL INCOME or at a HIGHER RATE than that applicable to you INDIVIDUALLY

(CONSULT IMMEDIATELY)

Nagindas & Maneklal

F.L.A.A. (LONDON) F. INC, C.A.

Public Accountants and Auditors

INCOME-TAX EXPERTS

30, Hanuman Building
Homji Street, Circle, Fort
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2560

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 18th Oct. 1921.

			Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,			8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			—
" " Sales of East Indian			500
" " Imports			—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—			
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot			12 21
Sakels			23 50
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan.		18 30
	March		18 10
	May.		17 73
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)			
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.		17 98
" " "	May.		17 35

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 18th October, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Oct.	11 78
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	11 26
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 90
April	—
May	10 70
June	—
July	10 39
Aug.	—
Sept.	9 98

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 18th Oct. 1921.

Months	To-day's Price.
Oct.	12 48
November	12 19
December	12 05
January	11 [illegible]
February	11 80
March	11 65
April	11 53
May	11 [illegible]
June	11 28
July	11 [illegible]
August	10 93
September	10 70

Tone:—Strong.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS:

Liverpool, 18th Oct, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
Oct.	22 10
Nov.	22 20
Dec.	22 35
Jan.	22 50
February	22 40
March	22 50
April	22 50
May	22 50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 18th October, 1921.

A. G. Bengal, Good	7.90
" " Fully Good	8 60
" " Fine	8 90
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 25
" " " Fully Good	10 0
" " " Fine	10 75
M.G. Broach, Good	10 80
" " Fully Good	11.30
" " Fine	11 85
" Scinde, Good	7.75
" " " Fully Good	8.51
" " " Fine	8.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 18th Oct. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		64 000
" Exports to Great Britain		57,000
" to Continent		2,000
Futures at New York	Jan.	17.80
Futures at New York	May	17.55
Spot Cotton at New York		17 25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		16.25
Tone—of Spot Cotton:—		
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	17.53
	May	16.70
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		8 1/16
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		70 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 18th Oct. 1921.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	18 08
	Mar.	17 59
	May.	17 50
	July	17 10

Liverpool, 19th Oct. 1921.

Liverpool Daily, Mid. U.G.O.O.—	Oct.	13 02
	Jan	11 86
	Mar.	11 24
Liverpool	May.	11 01

London 19th Oct. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1 4 2/6 Unsteady
Bar Gold	5 5 7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	39 7/8 Unsettled

MONEY MARKET.

London, 18th Oct. 1921.

Bankers Bills	85 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	40 5/8
" 2 months bank	40 3/8
Closing Price of Silver:—China weaker advices. China selling closed steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Current day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 7/8
Interest Bank of England Rate	5 1/2
Rate since 21st July 1921.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 21.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good Mg. Branch April-May at Rs. 527 and gradually advanced till Rs. 535½. It then again declined to Rs. 535½. It then again declined to Rs. 528½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 523 and Rs. 530. The Bazar finally closed at the latter rate.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 529 and closed at Rs. 535. Fine Mg. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 460 and went up till Rs. 465 again declining to Rs. 458 at 4 p.m. Fine Mg. Oomra March opened at Rs. 450 and advanced till Rs. 459, again going down till Rs. 452 at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 375 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to maintain easier tone and the demand was moderate. About Rs. 1,200 are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	—	538
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	—	374
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jany.	—	465
Do March	—	460

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1921.

F. G. Broach	April-May.	538
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	372
Fine Oomra's	Dec.-Jany.	468
Do	March	460

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
	Punjab	310	335	320	—
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	405	395	375	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	435	425	405	—
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	420	410	395	—
Southerns		—	—	430	420 405

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th Oct 1921.

Cotton	1127 Bales
Wheat	1043 Qrs.
Linseed	2051 "
Rapeseed	137 "
Groundnut	14 5 "
Poppyseed	202 "
Sundries	571 "
Safflower	3993 "
Millet	103 85 "
Cyrsellums	1 95 "
Safflower	6824 "
Safflower	317 "
Gram	1.33 "
Juvar	17 "
Wheat	487 "
Barley	230 "
Bajri	2085 "
Seed	7171 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p.m. Bombay, 21st Oct 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/8
Bank Demand	1 4 17/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	365
American "	3:2
Hankow Dollars	210
Shanghai	302
Japan	176
Singapore	170

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

21st Oct. 1921.

		Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass		3/4	75	0	0
"		1	74	0	0
"		1 1/4	74	0	0
"		11/2	74	0	0
Do.		1 3/4	75	0	0
Do.		2	76	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	82	0	0
Do.	1	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	83	0	0
Do.	11/2	83	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	83	0	0
Do.	2	83	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		not		
Cash tuta joint		21	0	0
Copper English Bars		82	8	0
Brass Sheets		25	0	0
Chor chakor gused		23	0	0
Used		43	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates:

6-30 p.m. 21st Oct, 1921

Bardy	Bazaar Terms Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 80	80	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	85	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	0	0
Toolseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Toolseed, Gujar 75-25	70	0	0
Toolseed, Black	62	0	0
Toolseed, Gujar 50-50	65	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	78	0	0
Javra	52	0	0
Mowrasood	6	8	0
Cassorsood	53	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	14	0
Linseed May.	13	12	6
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	38	0	0

PIECE-GOODS.

Oct. 21.

The Cloth Market has remained steady during the past week, but business has not been on a free scale. The wholesale demand has been absent, but the retail enquiry has helped the sellers to some extent, and values of some styles have advanced owing to stocks being low. Recent arrivals of cheaply bought goods have been bringing profits to dealers and the goods are being quickly sold. Grey Shirtings have fetched good value. Drills have been steady. Grey Jaconets have not shown any change. White Shirtings have been difficult to dispose off in spite of the heavy loss to the sellers. Stocks are receding. Nainsooks of low quality, however, have been in better demand and values have shown a rising tendency. Dhooties have been dull and quiet, the demand being more for local mill cloths than Manchester makes. Fancies and Prints have not met with any inquiry from the consuming centres.

The Manchester Market has been firm in sympathy with the higher level of prices for the raw material, but fresh business has not been on a large scale, although numerous inquiries for various cloths have been placed before the makers. Many offers have been cabled more with a view to test prices rather than to place orders. The Diwali occasion is approaching, but hopes are not entertained for a large business owing to the high level of quotations and due to the uncertainty regarding the future course of the exchange.

Japanese cloths have been in fair request and values have improved by a rupee per piece, making fresh business possible to some extent.

Local mill cloths have been firm and several parcels have changed hands many times, bringing about an advance of two annas per lb. in the rates. Higher prices have been demanded by mills and fair sales have been effected at from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 1-14 per lb. Further sales are under negotiation and business is expected to be booked shortly.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds	Rs.	a.	p.
Ballie's Part No 2966	38	8 1/2	16	0	0
" 10s. 9.6	45	"	18	0	0
" No 32,000	45	"	17	8	0
" 2800	37	"	14	0	0
Graham's No. 3239	36	"	15	8	0
" Yellow Horse	42	"			
" No. 2312	50	32½			
Dawsonette "BBB"	36	"	23	8	0
" "BB"			20	0	0
" Rupee No 1	36	"			
Bombay Co.'s No. 3566	44	32½			
" No. 1566	39	37½/8	15	0	0
" No. 3566	36	37½/8			
Nicholson's No. 649	38	37½/8			
" " 4462	41	"			
" " 1500	42	37/32			
Forbes " 963	38	37½/8			
Lyon's "Sheaker"	36	"			

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	36	40	23	12	0
Ballie's Mughli No. 482	36	40	14	0	0
Millet's "Elephant"	39	45	21	12	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ballie's No. 18	46	32	10	14	0
" " 16	40	32	10	12	0
" " 138	48	32	10	4	0
" " 636	44	32	10	4	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Jeejeebhoy's No. 1566	38	46	22	8	0
B.B.Z.C. 40026	39	40	25	0	0
Ballie's No. 8000	39	40	22	0	0
Forbes K.B. 166	36	40			
" 151	38	40	22	8	0

WHITE MUSLINS—

Ballie's No. 6	41	10			
" No. 45	44	10			
" No. 6000	41	10	12	12	0
" No. 6008	38	10			
" No. 88	38	20	12	8	0
" No. 1372	32	10	4	12	0
" No. 818	38	25	10	14	0
" No. 1440	38	20	7	0	0
" No. 3503	40	20	14	0	0
" No. 876			15	8	0
" No. 1782	38	20	22	10	0
Nicholson's No. 1868	37	10	4	10	0
" No. 1210	37	10			
" No. 2250	38	10			
" No. 2400	37	10			
" K/4 K No."44, 45"	34	10	7	6	0
" No. 26	36	25	11	8	0
" No. 35008	40	10			
" No. 50008					
" No. 718	40	10			
" No. 878	40	10			
" No. 973	40	10			
" No. 515	40	10	9	0	0
Graham's "Baloon"	38	20	11	8	0
" No 162	34	10	11	0	0
" No. 452	38	10	11	0	0
Greaves' No. 5068	37	10	4	10	0

WHITE HANDKOOKS

Ballie's No 7678/9296	27	10	5	4	0
" Nos. 61/91	"	"	5	2	0
" No. 1998	"	"	4	0	0
" No. 39696 T.B	32	22	8	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/9296	28	10			
" 9296/97076	1	28	10		
Samesons'					
"Tipoo" W/WW	34	10	6	8	0
" No. 50008	"	"	7	0	0
" Nos. 88296/88256/88256	"	"	7	0	0
Jon's Nos. 4845/8000/6767	28	16	4	8	0
Greaves' Nos. 50008/50008	"	"			
" No. 8008 T.B	28	28	8	10	0
Nicholson's Nos 8508/6618/8828	28	12	4	8	0
B. W. & Co.'s Nos. 8508/8828					
"Water Cot"	"	"	4	8	0
Bombay Co's KS/KKKS	"	"			

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms, with discount of 5½ per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Oct. 21.

We have to report a very quiet market throughout the week with large arrivals and easier advices from other markets and even in spite of good demand for ready Sugars, prices for ready and forward positions have been reduced by one rupee per cwt. all round. There was great pressure to sell from all quarters and a small business doing at low rates. Belgian Granulated is offered for November-December shipment at 21s. Free Bombay Harbour but no buyers.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet with heavy arrivals and no business doing.

Java Market keeps steady with small business doing in Whites at 13½ gilders F.O.B.

Home Market is quiet and great pressure to sell Beet Sugar with no buyers. Mauritius reports a quiet market and syndicate is reported to have sold 7,000 tons at Rs. 14-0-0 C.I.F. The consignment per s. s. Assuan is sold out to Bombay.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 20-12-0 equal to 21s. 6d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 1,50,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 20-12-0, stocks 60,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Dogra with 55,000 bags Java Sugar.

HOME MARKETS.

Oct. 21.

Owing to feelings of unsettlement and uncertainty in the Home markets a further decline is reported, but we think that the decline is only short-lived, and expect market to improve gradually. The following are the changes in the Home markets during the week under review as will be seen from the table below:—

Week commencing from 14th October to 19th October, 1921.

Liverpool Spot 1921	...	13.81	12.27	—154
New York Spot 1921	...	19.80	19.80	—100
Liverpool Oct. 1921	...	13.44	12.02	—142
Liverpool Jan. 1922	...	12.96	11.55	—141
New York Jan. 1922	...	19.08	18.08	—100
New York March 1922	...	18.90	17.89	—101

READY COTTON MARKET.

Oct. 21.

Our market for ready cotton continued to keep easier tone during the week. Local millwalas were indifferent buyers, while Japan buyers bought some Wardha-Hinganghat ready cotton. Millwalas were buying very sparingly. About 5,000 to 6,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week.

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FURTHER TEXT OF DHARWAR JUDGMENT.

The following is the concluding portion of the Dharwar judgment:—

Accused No. 1.—Anant Shriniwas Dabade:—

There are over 30 witnesses against him who prove that he was present throughout. He was among the crowd who went to the jail and he afterwards asked people to close their shops. Witness saw him inciting boys to beat the drinkers, and Mr. Bomanji Parakh saw him at 6-30 p.m., among the crowd, though he did not take part in molesting this witness. He took an active part in the riot and was present when the *tatti* was set on fire and right up to the firing by the Police. He has been identified by the witness Nanavati, the 3 liquor shop servants, and several other witnesses. His name was given on the night of the riot by Shivalingappa, constable Abdul Rajak, Head Constable Moulasab, constable Fakirappa and by the liquor shop servant Ghanasham (Ex. 28). He states that he was at the meeting, but constable Mahammad Usoof (Ex. 69) says he left it, and as in the case of other accused he has called no evidence to prove his alibi. I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 2.—Trimal Krishna Joshi:—

There are 13 witnesses against him who prove that he was present while the *tatti* was set on fire and when the Sub-Inspector came. His name was given by Shivalingappa and Fakirappa on the night of the riot. He states that he was all the time at the meeting but calls no evidence to prove this. I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 3.—Waman Dinkar Jathar:—

Against him there are 7 witnesses of whom 4 are Lingayats 1 of whom Lingangouda (Ex. 42) was wounded. But he has also been identified by Shivalingappa and Fakirappa, who gave his name on the night of the riot and by Ex. 82 who is a Brahmin. This witness was not examined before the Magistrate as he was away from his village, and the summons could not be served on him, which appears to me a satisfactory explanation. He saw him before the *tatti* was set on fire and the evidence shows that the accused was there till the firing of the Police. His defence is that he was ill in bed and he named several witnesses but declin to call them. The evidence against him is therefore unrebuted and I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 4.—Annacharya Balacharya Hoskeri:—

There are 11 witnesses against him, and his name was given by Shivalingappa on the night of the riot and by Head constable Shankar Bhimaji and Nanavati on the following day. The evidence shows that he was there from 7 p.m. till the firing. He states that he was at the meeting through out but produces no evidence to prove it. I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 5.—Madhavacharya Kalkeri:—

There are 7 witnesses against him who prove that he was there from about 6 o'clock till after the *tatti* was set on fire. But I find no reliable evidence to prove that he was present at the firing. His name was given by Head constable boulasab on the night of the riot, and he has been identified also by a Brahmin Kulkarni Ex. 82 I find him guilty only of offences under Sections 147, 426 and 436 read with 149 I.P.C.

Accused No. 6.—Madhva Shriniwas Kamalapur:—

There are only 4 witnesses against this accused, but two of them are reliable. Head Constable Shankar Bhimaji who was examined on July 2nd and Constables' Fakirappa who was examined on the night of the riot. The accused have questioned whether Fakirappa was examined that night but I have referred to the Police papers and found that he was. They have also pointed out that he did not identify any body before the Committing Magistrate, but he states he was not asked to identify anybody and it is a fact that he gave the names of this and other accused when he was examined on the night of the riot. I see no reason to disbelieve these witnesses and they are corroborated by Lal Ahamad Ex. 37 who was examined on July 2nd. It is argued that this witness is interested as he is a Liquor Contractor and must be regarded as an accomplice because he was present in the crowd till the firing. These two reasons for disbelieving him seem to me contradictory, as if he is opposed to the temperance movement he would not have taken any part in the riot which occurred in consequence of the conviction of the volunteers. The 4th witness is a Jain who was not examined until the 12th July. I should not have relied on his and Lal Ahamad's evidence alone, but it is corroborated by that of the 2 Police witnesses both of whom I consider reliable. He states that he was at the meeting, but he has not called any witnesses to prove it. The prosecution evidence against him is therefore unrebutted, and he must be convicted. It is only proved however that he was present when the *tatti* was set on fire. There is no evidence to show that he was there throughout. I therefore find him guilty only of offences under Sections 147 and 426, 436 and 149 I. P. Code.

Accused No. 7.—Ranganath Ramachandra Divakar:—

There are only 3 witnesses against this accused, one of whom is a Lingayat Ex. 42 who was himself wounded in the firing. Another is constable Fakirappa referred to above and the third is Constable Mahomed Usoof Ex. 60. This witness however states that the accused was at the Khilafat Meeting and had left by 7-15 when he himself went to the liquor shop, while Ex. 42 states that he arrived at the meeting at that time and the accused was then addressing it. There is therefore some contradiction between these witnesses, and although I consider Constable Fakirappa reliable I do not think it would be safe to convict the accused on his evidence alone. I find that there is a reasonable doubt of his guilt, of which I give the benefit. I find him not guilty of any offence.

Accused No. 8.—Madhva Bhimrao Kabbur:—

There are 21 witnesses against this accused whose evidence shows that he was present from 6-30 p.m., when he was seen by Mr. Bomanji Parakh standing near the persons who were molesting him, till the time of the firing after Shivalingappa's arrival. His name was given on the night of the riot by constable Abdul Rajak and Shivalingappa and on the following day by Nanavati, Mr. Bomanji Parakh, Basavanta Kurubar, Head Constable Shankar and Lal Ahamad. There are many other witnesses against him and though several are Lingayats he himself says that they have no grudge against him. He states that he was never near the scene of offence, but the evidence shows that he was there throughout and took a leading part in the riot. I therefore find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 9.—Venkatrao Rajerao Mudvedkar:—

There are 17 witnesses against him and his name was given by Shivalingappa on the night of the riot and on the following day by Head Constable Shankar, Lal Ahamad and Gurappa Mallappa. (Ex. 50.) He took part in beating the witness Ningappa. (Ex. 19.) He entered the toddy shop while Constable Shabudin was there. He was seen among the rioters by Constable Vishvanatha and Ramachandra Kulkarni, both Brahmins, and the evidence shows that he was present right up to the firing. He himself admits that he went to the scene of offence. He tells a different story of what happened, but he had called no witness to corroborate him. There is no doubt in my mind that he took a leading part in the riot and I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 10.—Emam Hussein Maniyar:—

There are 8 witnesses against him and his name was given by Head Constable Moulasab and Constable Abdul Rajak on the night of the offence, and by Basvanta and Head Constable Shankar on the following day. He states that he was at Aminbhavi and returned to Dharwar at 9-30 p.m., but he has called no witness to prove this. The evidence shows that he was present when the *tatti* was set on fire, but there is nothing to show that he was there when Shivalingappa arrived. I therefore find him guilty of offences under Sections 147, 426 and 436 read with 149, I. P. Code.

Accused No. 11.—Mahammadsaheb Abdul Hamid Soudagar:—

There are 14 witnesses against him and his name was given by Shivalingappa, Head Constable Moulasab, and Constable Abdul Rajak on the night of the riot and by Nanavati, Bomanji Parakh, Basvanta and Lal Ahamad on the following day. He threw stones at Mr. Bomanji Parakh and he was present right up to firing. He says that he was at the meeting and names witnesses, but does not call any of them. I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 12.—Usman Kasim Dadasab Mulla:—

There are 10 witnesses against him, and his name was given by Shivalingappa, Head Constable Moulasab and Constable Abdul Rajak on the night of the offence and by Lal Ahamad on the following day. The 2nd Sub-Inspector has also given his name on the night of the riot, but as this witness states that he cannot remember the names of the speakers at the meeting where he specially went to take notes, I do not consider his evidence very reliable. There is however sufficient evidence to prove that he was present throughout from the time the witness Ningappa, who had been drinking liquor, was beaten till the time of the firing. He states that he was at Uppin-Betgeri, but he has no evidence to prove it and it is proved on the other hand that he was present at the riot throughout. I therefore find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 13.—Sultan Mohadin Buransab:—

There are 21 witnesses against this accused who prove that he went to the jail with the crowd who followed the convicted volunteers, that he took part in shutting shops, that he threw stones at Mr. Parakh, and that he was present throughout until the firing. His name has been given by Shivalingappa, Head Constable Moulasab, Constable Abdul Rajak and Ghanasham on the night of the offence and on the following day by Nanavati, Mr. Parakh and Head Constable Shankar. He states that he was at the meeting throughout, but he has called no witnesses, and the evidence shows that he took a leading part in the riot. I therefore find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 14.—Damodar Vishvanath Herlekar:—

There are over 40 witnesses against this accused, whose evidence shows that he was present throughout. His name was given on the night of the offence by Shivalingappa, Ghanasham, Constable Abdul Rajak, Head Constable Moulasab and the complainant Mervanji Karaka and by Basvanta, Dadu, Head Constable Shankar, Lal Ahamad and others on the following day. He admits his presence at the scene of offence, but states he dispersed a crowd of boys and left before the firing. He has no evidence to prove this. There can be no doubt that he took a leading part in the riot. I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 15.—Shaik Mohadin Allisab Darji:—

There are 10 witnesses against him and his name was given by Shivalingappa and Head Constable Moulasab on the night of the offence, and by Nanavati and Baswanta on the following day. The evidence shows that he was present from the time when the witness Kedari was beaten till the firing. He states that he was at the meeting throughout, but he has called no witnesses. I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 16.—Abdul Husensab Khalasi:—

There are 18 witnesses against him and his name was given on the night of the riot by Shivalingappa, Ghanashyam, Constable Abdul Rajak and Head Constable Moulasab and by Nanavati, Baswanta, Dadu, Head Constable Shankar and others on the following day. The evidence shows that he was present throughout the riot and took a leading part. He states that he was at the meeting, but has called no witnesses. I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 17.—Abdulkhadar Attar:—

There are 10 witnesses against him. His name was given by Shivalingappa and Constable Abdul Rajak on the night of the offence and by Head Constable Shankar, Basvanta, Dadu and Lal Ahamad on the following day. He states that he was at the meeting, but has called no witnesses, and the evidence shows that he was present throughout the riot. I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 18.—Mahamad Hussen Khadar Mohodin Rotiwalla:—

There are 12 witnesses against him and his name was given by Shivalingappa, Ghanashyam and Head Constable Moulasab on the night of the riot, and by Mr. Parakh, Nanavati, Baswanta and others on the following day. He states that he was at the meeting, but he has no evidence to prove it and the prosecution have proved that he was present throughout the riot and took an active part. He helped to set fire to the *tatti* of the liquor shop. I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 19.—Abdul Rahiman, Volunteer:—

There are 25 witnesses against him and his name was given by Shivalingappa, Mr. Merwanji Karaka, Ghanashyam, Head Constable Mahamad-Sheriff, Constable Abdul Rajak and Head Constable Moulasab on the night of the riot and by Mr. Parakh, Baswanta and Dadu on the following day. He was wounded in the firing and admits his presence, but makes an exculpatory statement which is uncorroborated. The evidence shows that he was one of the chief rioters. He took part in beating the drinkers and throwing stones at Mr. Parakh. He set fire to the *tatti* and was present up to the firing by the police. I find him guilty of all the offences with which he is charged.

Accused No. 20.—Govinda Guracharya Guttal:—

There are 6 witnesses against this accused including Ghanashyam who gave his name on the night of the riot and in both courts, but was unable to point him out in this court. His name was given by Constable Fakirappa on the night of the riot and by Mr. Parakh, Nanavati, Baswanta and Dadu on the following day. This evidence shows that he was present up to the time when the *tatti* was set on fire, but there is nothing to show that he was there when Shivalingappa came. His defence is that he was bedridden at the time on account of a severe beating from Nanavati, and his servants while picketing. If he had brought evidence to prove this I should have hesitated to convict him as Mr. Parakh only proves his presence at 6-30 p.m. and he does not say he took any part in molesting him, while Nanavati if he had had him beaten would have an interest in deposing against him and the witnesses Baswanta, Dadu and Ghanashyam are servants of the liquor shop, and presumably interested in deposing against those who had taken part in picketing so that the only reliable evidence to prove his guilt would be that of Fakirappa. But he has called no evidence whatever to prove the alleged beating and Mr. Parakh's statement would show that he was not bedridden. There is also the fact that all the witnesses against him gave his name on July 1st and 2nd. On the evidence as it stands I am bound to convict him and if he is really innocent he has only himself to blame for not calling the witnesses he mentions to prove his *alibi*. I find him guilty of offences under Sections 147, 426 and 436 read with 149, I. P. Code.

Accused No. 21.—Hanmantrao Ramrao Desai:—

There are 19 witnesses against this accused, but he has made a very able defence and given what appear to be very good reasons for acquitting him. He points out that he had absolutely no motive for joining in the riot as he has taken no part in the temperance movement. He is a pleader of many years standing and a Zamindar and it is difficult to see what motive he could have for taking part in this offence. His name was not mentioned by Nanavati or the liquor shop servants or by any policeman with the sole exception of Constable Shahabuddin, and if he had taken a leading part in riot as the witnesses say, it is certainly surprising that his name has not been mentioned by the liquor shop servants or by such police officers as Shivalingappa, Head Constable Shankar, Head Constable Mahomedsheriff, Head Constable Moulasab and others who were moving about among the crowd. Out of the 19 witnesses, 13 are Lingayats and as he is a Brahmin their evidence must be received with caution on account of the enemity between the communities. Many of these gave the names of Barhmins only. The two Mahomedan witnesses Rajaksab and Alisab were present up to the firing and are open to the charge of being accomplices. The same remarks apply to the witness Krishnaji. (Ex. 111.) Of the others Shirasappa and Nilappagouda were not examined till the 12th of July and the last witness Bhimappa who gives the name of this accused and accused No. 2 has failed to identify the latter though he says he knows him. Constable Shahabuddin is a young policeman and though two of the accused mention his presence it is a curious fact that neither Head Constable Moulasab nor Constable Rajak mention him though he says he joined them at the toddy shop. Taking all these facts into consideration I do not think it would be at all safe to convict the accused and I have very strong doubts of his guilt. I therefore find him not guilty.

Accused No. 22.—Gopalrao Dondrao Deshpande:—

There are 12 witnesses against this accused but nine of them are Lingayats and as he is a Brahmin the same remarks apply as in the case of accused No. 21. Of the other witnesses two were examined on the 12th of July and the 3rd as late as the 19th. This accused's name has not been given by any police officer, and I do not think it would be safe to convict him on the evidence. I therefore find him not guilty.

Accused No. 23.—Narasing Narayan Bhise:—

There are 10 witnesses against this accused, and his name was given by Ghanashyam, Head Constable Moulasab and Constables Abdul Rajak and Fakirappa on the night of the offence, and by Mr. Bomanji Parakh on the following day. He says he was at the meeting, but there is no evidence to prove it. The evidence against him is to the effect that he threw stones at Mr. Parakh, and was present when the *tatti* was set on fire. There is nothing to show that he was present when Shivalingappa arrived. I therefore find him guilty of offences under Sections 147, 426 and 436 read with 149.

As regards sentence it is in evidence that there was a very serious riot and that most of the convicted accused took a leading part. The offences committed were all committed during the riot and form part of the same transaction. I therefore pass a single sentence in each case. In awarding punishment I take into consideration the age of the accused and the part taken by them as established by the evidence.

Accused No. 1 was evidently one of the leaders and was present throughout from the beating of the drinkers to the firing. I should have sentenced him to three years' imprisonment, but as he is over 50 I think two years would be sufficient. Accused No. 2 was present from the setting fire to the *tatti* to the firing by the police. He does not appear to have taken such a leading part as accused No. 1 and as he is 50 years of age I think one year will be sufficient. The case of accused No. 3 is much the same and so is that of Nos. 4 and 5. Accused No. 6 was only present when the *tatti* was set on fire. He is a young man of 25 and I think a year's imprisonment is suitable in his case. Accused Nos. 8 and 9 are two of the principal offenders. They are pleaders and men of influence in the town, but they have taken a leading part in the riot. Three years' rigorous imprisonment appears to me a suitable punishment. Accused No. 10 is a young man of 26 and is not proved to have been present when Shivalingappa came. I think that one year's imprisonment is sufficient as in the case of accused No. 6. Accused No. 11 is a man of 50 and his case is similar to that of Nos. 2 to 5. I think that one year's imprisonment will suffice in his case. Accused No. 12 was present throughout, but was not one of the chief offenders. Two years' imprisonment seems to be suitable. Accused No. 13 was one of the leaders, but I take his age into account and consider two years' imprisonment sufficient. Accused No. 14 is another of the leaders taking part in the riot from a very early stage. I do not think that he should suffer less than three years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 15 appears to have been present throughout, but not to have been one of the worst offenders. Two years' imprisonment will suffice in his case. Accused No. 16 appears to be one of the principal offenders, and must, I think, be treated as such. Accused No. 17 was present throughout, but was not one of the principal offenders. Two years will suffice in his case. The case of accused No. 18 is similar. Accused No. 19 is one of the principal offenders. He joined in beating the drinkers and took a leading part in attempting to burn the liquor shop. He also appears to have taken part in the attack against the police which lead to his being wounded. Three years' imprisonment is suitable in his case. Accused No. 20 took a minor part and is not proved to have been present when Shivalingappa came. One year's imprisonment is sufficient in his case. Accused No. 23 was one of those who threw stones at Mr. Parakh and is proved to have taken part in the riot up to the setting on fire of the *tatti*. I think a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment is suitable in his case. Accused No. 24 is 20 years old, but he was present throughout from the beating of the drinkers to the firing by the police. I feel I cannot sentence him to less than two years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 26 is even younger, but he was also present throughout and I do not find any reason for treating him more leniently than accused No. 24. Accused No. 27 was present when the *tatti* was set on fire and actually took part in committing this offence. He is not proved to have been present when Shivalingappa came, so I think a sentence of two years is sufficient in his case.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

Differing from both the Assessors I find accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24 and 26 guilty of offences under Sections 145, 147, 152, 307, 332, 426, 436, 457 and 149, I. P. Code, and accused Nos. 5, 6, 10, 20, 23 and 27 guilty of offences under Sections 147, 426, 436 and 149, I. P. Code, and I sentence accused Nos. 8, 9, 14, 16 and 19 each to three years, accused Nos. 1, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26 and 27 each to two years, and accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 20 each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Agreeing with both Assessors I find accused Nos. 7, 21, 22 and 25 not guilty of any offence and I direct that they be acquitted and discharged.

(Sd.) E. H. WATERFIELD,
Sessions Judge.

8th October, 1921.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 21

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-12-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-14-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement.
Bars silver ready Rs. 97-0-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs .97-0-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 97-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8.
On London Bank's buying TT 1/4 3/4.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/16.
Tone of exchange. Uncertain.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 370.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 390.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 380.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 175.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 168.
On Shanghi Bank's selling D A Rs. 302.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 210.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 382.
London Gold ready s. 104-9
London silver ready d. 40-14.
London silver forward d. 40-10.
Tone of silver China bought, Steady.
American cross rate on London dollar 3-94 per pound.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 54.20 per pound.
Italian cross rate on London Frcs. 99.00 per pound.
Swiss cross rate on London Frcs. 21.36 per pound.
Belgium cross rate on London Frcs. 55.20 per pound.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 580 per pound.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/10.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1950 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12.

FINANCE.

The Imperial Bank balance is up by Rs. 45 Lacs this week; the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent Call Loans are available about 1½ per cent. There is a good demand for Government Securities and the 6 per cent loan is at a premium of 5/8 per cent.

Exchange opened steady but eased off and the rate dropped as low as 1/4 1/4, but somewhat recovered and closes steady at 1/4 3/4. The chief cause for the sharp decline in the rates were:—

1. The heavy rise in the German Mark rate from 430 to 750.

2. The improvement in the American Exchange on London, which checks the export of both cotton and jute to Japan and the U. S. A. respectively.

3. Large covering by speculators to square sales, both here and in Calcutta.

At this level the position of the market seems to be for higher rates, as under 1/4 5/8, export of Gold is profitable and also again the balance of trade is in our favour by about 85 Lacs.

In sympathy with Sterling, Gold has been fluctuating heavily. The highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-4-0 and Rs. 27-7-0. The market closes at Rs. 27-14-0. The stock is about seven lacs tolas and the off-take is good at about 20,000 tolas daily.

Silver has not moved as rapidly as it might have, following the heavy drop in the London Market. America was a good seller at the higher level, while China sold largely in London to square purchases. India bazars sold somewhat heavily in London as the Bombay rate was under parity. The stock is about 7000 Bars, and the daily off-take is about 25 Bars.

The Shanghai/London rate is 3/11 per tael, the Hongkong/London rate is 2/10 per dollar and the Japan/London rate is 2/5¼ per yen.

SHARES.

The market opened weak with large selling orders, chiefly from people who were hanging on their purchases on the strength of the syndicates. There was general selling by the bulls and the "shake out" has been as rapid as the recovery which took place at the close. The Syndicates whose holding is computed at about sixty thousand shares came in to support with the result that prices at the close are where they were at the beginning of the week. The one craze in the market is to "corner" shares and try to escape the bazar rule for "corners." Everyday one hears of new Syndicates. We must cry halt, even at the risk of being accused of pessimism. The latter attitude of mind is seldom popular, but it is perhaps a wholesome corrective to the glamour which for some reason has recently been associated with the cotton mill share market.

In the miscellaneous group a fair amount of business was put through in Tata Deffered shares; Tramways have improved and close steady at Rs. 147½. Bank shares are steady with a good demand for Imperial Bank shares. Tata Banks are also in fair demand.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange to-day.

MARKET CLOSED QUIET.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. advance 3150, Apollo 122/8, By. Cotton 1400, By. Dyeing 1882/8, Bradbury 1340, Century 1162/8, Cent. India 5210, Colaba Land 3060, Coorla 3400, Crescent 790, Currimbhoy 2280, David 1835, Edw. Sassoon 770, Fazulbhoy 1770, Finlay 1555, Gokak 272/8, Ind. Bleaching 227/8, Ind. Malwa 817/8, Kastoorchand 1670, Kohinoor 3830, Madhavrao Scr 395, M. Petit 6100, New Great 1330, New City 975, Pabani 1190, Pearls 1545, Phoenix 1310, Premier 240, Planet 350, Shapurji 540, Simplex 1162/8, Swan 1470, Swadeshi 5300, Tata Mill 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 795, Alcock 810, B. Burma 520, B. Burma N. I. 145, Bt. Burma pet 14, B. Tramway 145, Ind. Cement 390, New India Insur 22/8, Tata Iron Ord 85, Tata Iron Defd 385, Tata Iron New Ord 76/4, Tata Iron N. Defd 315, Tata Hydro 900, Tata Oil 93, and Scindia Steam 13/4.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.				Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Mar.	12½		320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½		500
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14½		80
Imperial	100	..	14½		1435
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..	14½		123
Morlas			9½		
Central Rs. 25 M. ..	50	April	14½		
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7½		65 Asx.
Tata - Rs 20	75	..	As. 12		24/8
Union 75 ..	50	Rs.			5
EXCHANGE BANKS					
Chartered Bank ..	5	April-Oct.	12½		14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7½		
Hongkong and Shanghai A ..	125		33½		
Mercantile Bank B £133	25	Mar.-Sept.	16½		221
C121	25	Sept.-Mar.	16½		251
National £512		Feb.-Oct.	20%		37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.			Last Div. (pa. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May		27	520
Bort ..	475	Nov.		150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty .	500	July		70	985
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.		15	117 1/2
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.		15	105
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.		5	420
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.		110	950 xd.
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.		50	450 xd.
Volkart O. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.		80	805

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11	%	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	,, do.	12	%	590
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	9	%	100
Central Provinces Ry. .	100	June-Jan.	6	%	87
Chaparmukh-silghat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	6	%	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	6	%	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	%	52
Gujerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5	%	73
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4	%	57
Krishna Shaighat Ry.	100	..	4	%	100
Lucknan Railway ..	100	..	4	%	70
Mandra Dhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5	%	85
Mymensingh ..	100	..	5	%	79
Pachora-Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	5	%	71
Sarkan-Hapa Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4	%	50
Shahad-Murbad ..	100	April-Oct.	4	%	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	100	July-Dec.	1	%	120
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	1	%	602/8
pper Sind Light Ry. .	100	..	5	%	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	10%		100
Andhra Valley O	1,50	..	4%		8.0
Andhra Valley P	1,000	..	4%		100
Bombay Elec. P. Rs.	50	..	7%		56
B. E. S. and T. of Rs.				Rs. 4 8 4	
Karachi D. 9 ..	100				14 /0
Surat Elect ..	100	..			100
Tata Hydro-Elect. ...	1,000	Jan.	25		4 pre
,, ,, P....	1,000	Jan.	35		825
Telephone ..	50	..	2		34 0

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Year's Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance .	500	April-Oct.		100	3 1
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..		..	300
Apollo ..	50	..		..	122/8
Arat Vijai 77 ..	100	..		..	140
Bhiwan ..	100	Dec.	12½		2
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	500	..		25	1400
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.		150	1950
Bombay Industrials ..	100	..		..	100
Bradbury Mills ..	200	..		25	150
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		80	118/8
Central India ..	500	May-Nov.		140	5275
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.		6%	5.0
Dakhin Land & Mill ..	100	..		25	2092
Delhi ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		50	2500
Crescent ..	100	do.		60	81 2/8
Currimbhoy ..	200	do.		180	2325
David ..	250	do.		140	1645
Dawn ..	400	do.		250	885
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.		A 8	
Elphinstone	100			100	250
Emperor Edward ..	50	do.		5	140
Fazulbhoy ..	250	May		90	1150
Finlay Mills	250			5	1850
Frank Leith ..	1,000	May		15	2.10
Globe	100			5	
Gokak Mfg. ..	100	June		30	250
Gold Mohur ..	100			16	221 1/2
Hindustan ..	1,000			30	90
Hirabhai ..	1,000	April-Oct.		100	2.50
Ibu Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.		10%	22.8
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000			10	220
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.		150	430
Jam Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.		150	900
Jeevraj Mills ..	1,000	April-Oct.		140	1.40
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		80	1.40
Khatau Mfg. ..	1,000	June-Dec.		300	1700
Kohinoor ..	100	June-Dec.		85	430
Krishna ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		275	3.43
Laksmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.		300	5200
Madhavji Sondhia ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		25	405
Madhavji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.		A 0	3500
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.		300	3.00
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		500	6000
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..		100	1275
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do.		75	495
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..		350	3000
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug.		60%	1500
New City of Bombay ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		10	100
New Great Eastern ..	500	April-Oct.		1 0	133/8
Pabaney ..	250	..		100	12 5
Pearl	250	..		6	1.80
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.		..	133 5
Planet Mill	100	..		..	295
Premier	100	..		1	248
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.		0	256
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	April-Oct.		1,000	380
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April		35	100
Shahpore	1,000	do.		20	145.00
Simplex	250	June-Aug.		40	1180
Sir S. Broacha Mills ..	100	..		350	7/12 /8
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		1 0	2210
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.		14	350
Swan	250	Oct.			1485
Tata O ..	500	..		½	1540
Tata P. ..	500	..		5	1500
Union Mill	250	..		25	150
Vichna Cotton O ..	500	..			2250
P ..	500	..		7%	2400
Western India ..	1,000	..		125	500

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	50	Oct.-Mar.		100	810
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..		..	10
Badhan Pile	70	..		..	100
Balapur Sugar Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.		..	15
Bo. Burma T. Corporth.	125	..		Rs. 26	520
Bo. Burma T. Corporth. New Issue 26 ..	25	..		5	140
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.		2 5	1650
B'bay Ice Mfg. ..	40	..		2	20
Bombay Steam Navi G ation Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.		7	287.8
	P 250	Oct.		8%	100
Bombay Uganda ..	100	..		812	Par.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co.	P 125	Oct.		80%	780
British Burma Petroleum	5	Mar.-Oct.		As. 8	14/8
The Eastern ..	O 12	..		..	
Chemical Co.	125b	11		Nil	10
Simple Life Rs. 50 ..	100	..		Rs.	10
Comm. Syndicate ..	O 100	..		Rs. 4 4 4 8	
George Williamson & Co	100	..		Rs. 5	5
Indian Cotton Oil ..	O 100	Dec. July		7	5 sha.
Co. ..	P 250	Dec. July		7%	75 sem.
John Roberts & Co. ..	100	Dec. July		15	215 sem.
Jute Exg. Co. Ltd ..	20	Oct.		50%	134
Kemp & Co. ..	200	July		20	135
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July ..		12	147 /2
Marsland Price Co. ..	100			6%	100
Marsland Price Co. ..	1			7%	90
Mackenzie Ltd. ..	100	..		10	320
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.		..	12/8
New Union Flour Mills	1	..		25	15
O. Govt. Life A. Rs. 50 .	200	May		30	350
Phillips & Co. ..	50	July			10
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.		30	500
Scindia	1	..		Nil	2 8
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Sept.		10	90
Tata	O 12				9
Tata Iron Steel Co. ..	100			5	10
	P 100			9%	100
Tata Iron Ord (New) ..

SPORTING NEWS.

BARRACKPORE AUTUMN MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The following are the horses left in for the Barrackpore Autumn Meeting (Fifth Day).

CANTONMENT PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Ozorina 9-12, Smoke Wreath 9-10, Pomanery 9-8, Lottie 9-7, Glen Lusset 9-7, Leader 9-7, Jolly Friar 9-5 Fiasco 9-3, Avon 9-0, Lady Letty 8-5, Nirvana 8-4, Rebecca 7-10, Ethelwil 7-10, Ethelwont 7-7.

CANTONMENT PLATE. (Div I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Mercury 9-12, Spanish Chestnut 9-6, Last Spot 9-6, Maharani 9-3, Windsor Lady 9-0, Fine Times 9-0, Demon 8-13, Little Life 8-13, Spider Legs 8-11, Rose Lydia 8-5, Lhassa 7-8, Poletrap 7-8, Zelia 7-7.

AGARPARA PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Peace Celebration 9-7, White Sapphire 9-1, Staples 9-10, Second Sight 8-7, Warning Signal 8-2 Eagles Nest 7-7.

COSSIPORE CUP. Distance 1 mile.

Stepaside 11-13, May Morn 10-5, Cylarity 9-, Banner 8-7, Gibson's Corner 8-1 Good Shot 7-10, Artists Model 7-10, Furnace 7-7, Jipsy's Pride 7-7, Balsam 7-7.

FAREWELL PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Second Sight 10-5, Shruleen 9-12, Eagle's Nest 9-4 Careless 9-4, Spanish Chestnut 9-2 Fine Times 8-10, Demon 8-6, Everywhere 8-1 Rose Lydia 8-1 Water Lily 7-9 Lhasa 7-7.

FAREWELL PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Lottie 9-12 Torchlight 9-6, Avon 9-2 Nosegay 9-1, Lady Letty 8-12, Nirvana 8-10 Wardenstown 7-12, Romla 7-10 Fraiding 7-9, Castle Florin 7-7 Ethelwont 7-7.

GWALIOR RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING THIRD DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

GWALIOR, Oct. 21.

The following horses are Left In for to-day's Gwalior Autumn race meeting after declaration of forfeits.

THE JUMNA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs (straight).

Red Duke 9/2, Sweet Apple 8/13, Mountain Apple 8-5, Toddy 7-10, Black Stone 7-8.

THE JAIBELAS PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Top Notch 9/10, Peace Day 8/9, Jupiter 8/5, Wilson 7/0, Crescent 7/12, Akbar 7-9, Moderate 7-8, Baby Grand 7-2.

THE PURANI CHAONE CUP. Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlongs.

Cracknel 9/12, Tete Montee 9-4, Lemon 9-0, Joyous Gard 8-10, Penny Pie 8-6, Applook 7-13, Undies 7-6. ,,

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Chieftain 9-2 Anxious 9-0. Fattahabad 8-13, Royal Court 8-5, Magdala 7-9, Honey 7-8. ,, ,,

THE DONCASTER PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Golden Square 9-8, Place Royal 8-12, Catchup 8-9, Fleurbaix 8-1, Cyanite 7-13, Baronvale 7-13, Royal Band 7-6. ,

THE JAIBELAS PLATE. (Div. I. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Cairo 9-2. Pale Face 8-12, Buttonwood Tankard 8-4, Adar 8-3 Lord Belmore 7-11, Apollo 7-10, Lutchman 7-6.

A MATCH C. W. Distance 1¼ miles.

Joyous Gard ridden by owner, Sage ridden by Lt.-Col. S. Findlay.

AUTUMN MEETING 2ND DAY.

GWALIOR, Oct. 20.

A glance at the racing card for the Second Day in the Gwalior Autumn Race meeting gave a far more favourable opinion of the entries than on the previous day. The card consisted of six events, including the Scind'a Cup in which, though the field was small, the issue appeared to be open. H. H. the Maharajah Scindia and party were among the spectators. By kind permission of His Highness selected programme of music was played by His Highness' band.

The following are the details:—

THE SIRUR PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,200 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second; and Rs. 200 to thethird. A High Weight Handicap for Country breds.

Lt.-Col. Ikbal Mohamed Khan's SWEET APPLE 8-3, J. R. F'ynn 1

Mr. Vernon's MOUNTAIN APPLE 8-5, Lambert 2

Mr. Mahomed Jamal's BLACK STONE 7-10, Mujeed 3

H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE 9-6, Donnelly 4

Also Ran: Toddy 7-8.

Won by 3/4 length, distance between second and third 1¼ length, between third and fourth 1-2 length.

Time:—1min. 33 secs.

The bettings were even money Sweet Apple, 6 to 1 against Mountain Apple and Red Duke, 15 to 1 against Black Stone.

The Race:—It was a good start. Toddy lead from the start and Mountain Apple followed close. They maintained this order till they reached the bend where Red Duke joined the leaders 200 yds. from home. Sweet Apple struggled hard and wrenched the lead and won by 3-4 length.

THE MORAR PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner; 300 to the second; and 200 to third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the third division.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's APPOLLO 7-0, Hoyt 1

Mr. Jamal's TOP NOTCH 8-8, Morris ... 2

Mr. Jamal's TANKARD 8-4 J. G. Meeking 3

Patiala's PEACE DAY 8-9, Donnelly ... 4

Also Ran:—Hero 9-6, Model 9-2, Wilson 8-0, Crescent 7-12, Lord Belmore 7-11, Vulcan 7-8.

Won by a neck, distance between second and third 3-4 length, between third and fourth one length.

Time:—1 min. 21 3-5secs.

The bettings were 15 to 1 against Apollo, 4 to 1 against Top Notch 6 to 1 against Tankard and Peace Day.

The Race:—It was a good start. Peace Day and Hero lead from start and the rest of the field following close in bunch near the distance post. Top Notch and Apollo drove out and a very nice race was witnessed, which gave Hoyt his first winning ride in India.

THE LEWIS PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Rs. 1,500 to winner; Rs. 500 to second; and Rs. 250 to third. A High Weight Handicap for Horse in Tthird Division.

Mr. M. Goculdas' CRACKNEL 9-4, Purtoosingh 1

Mr. M. Goculdas' LEMON 8-11 Harrison 2

Mr. Galstaun's NO BALL 9-0 Bloss 3

Mr. Vernon's UNDIES 7-9 Lambert 4

Also Ran:—Irish Folly 7-5.

Won by 3/4 length. Distance between second and third 3/4 length, between third and fourth 3-4 length.

Time:—1 min. 2 secs.

The bettings were 4 to 6 against Lemon.

The Race:—It was a good start in which Cracknel was leading from start, warding off challenge by Lemon Cracknel would have won still more easily had it not been for her slow ride in the early part of the race

SCINDIA CUP. Distance 1¼ Mile.

Rs. 8,000 and Cup value Rs. 750. Cup and Rs. 3,000 are presented by H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwal'or.

Winner will receive Cup and Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in Second Livision.

Mr. Vernon's FLEURBAIX 7-6 Lambert 1

Mr. Goculdas' CATCHUP 8-6 Purtoosingh 2

Mr. Pechey's CYANITE 7-12 Harrison ... 3

Mr. Galstaun's GOLDEN SQUARE 9-12 Bloss 4

Won by short head distance; between second and third 1½ length; between third and fourth, 1½ length.

Time.—2 mins. 16 secs.

The Bettings were Fleurbaix even money, 2 to 1 against Catchup and 6 to 1 against others.

The Race:—Cyanite made a good start and took the lead closely followed by Place Royale. This order was kept till three furlongs from home where Catchup came alongside of Cyanite and when nearing the distance post Fleurbaix the hot favourite of the betting public in a rather strong run overtook Catchup and won by short head.

MATHRADASS GOCULDAS' CUP. Distance 1 Mile.

Cup value, Rs. 500 presented by Mr. M. Goculdass of Bombay and Rs. 2,500 to winner. Rs. 750 to second; and Rs. 500 to third. A High Weight Handicaps for Arabs in second division.

Mr. Jaffar's FATTAHABAD 8-2 Donnelly 1

Mr. Isfani's ANXIUS 9-0, McPherson ... 2

Mr. Goculdas' ROYAL COURT 8-6, Harrison 3

Mr. Goculdas' MAGDALA 7-10, Hoyt ... 4

Also Ran:—Chieftain 9-4, Bismark 9-0, Honey, and Garland 7-6.

Won by one length. Distance between second and third, half a length; between third and fourth a neck.

Time.—1 min. 49 3-5secs.

The bettings were 5 to 1 against Fattahabad; 3 to 2 against Chieftain; 2 to 1 against Anxious; 6 to 1 against Royal Court; 8 to 1 against Honey.

The Race:—Garland attended by Fattahabad appeared in front of the field and had on till the turn to straight, where from Fattahabad drove out and despite the efforts of Anxious won a very nice race.

THE MORAR PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs (Straight).

Rs. 750 to winner, Rs. 150 to second; and Rs. 100 to third (presented by W. I. T. C.) A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in third division.

Mr. Jamal's CAIRO 8-5 Morris 1

Capt. Nethersole's LOGIC 8-1 Buckley ... 2

Mr. Goculdas' ADAR 8-1 Purtoosingh ... 3

Munshi Ali Mahomed Abdullah's BABY GRAND 7-2 Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Jupitor 9-0, Paleface 8-12, Buttonwood 8-6, Meerjan 7-9, Moderate 7-8, Lutchman 7-8.

Won by 13-4 length. Distance between second and third 3-4 length; between third and fourth one length.

Time:—1 min. 2 3/5secs.

The bettings were 3 to 1 against Cairo, 2 to 1 Buttonwood; 3 to 1 Adar; 5 to 1 Paleface; 8 to 1 Meerjan and Moderate; 10 to 1 Jupiter.

The Race:—This was a race or disappointment in which the favourite Buttonwood who was leading from start to distance post was overtaken by Cairo who with long and smart strides won the race by 1 3/4 length.

In to-day's race almost all the bot favourites about whom the betting public seriously bothered themselves came off unsuccessfully, except perhaps in second race, where Apollo who was never thought of suddenly appeared on the scene and disappointed the bookmakers, but nevertheless gave change to young Mr. Hoyt.

The race of the afternoon was the one for Scindia's Cup, in which great interest centered round Fleurbaix, the favourite here appeared the head of affairs and won the Cup for Mr. Vernon. Mr. Goculdass' Cracknel with his top weight won the Lewis Plate and made the second day also as a day for Mr. Goculdas' stables and his favourite jockey, Purtoosingh. The last race in which Buttonwood was in every month failed to score anything but blank, though he lead the field till the distance post.

H. H. Maharaja Scindia will present the Cups.

A Madras Message of October 20th state: A deputation from the disturbed areas in the city waited to-day on the Governor to request His Excellency not to tax the residents of the locality in connection with the punitive police.

SIND POLICE AGAIN.

EXTORTING CONFESSION.

ALLEGED TORTURES.

The "Hindu" of Hyderabad writes that Allahdino, son of Charko, resident, Shafi Mohamed Shah village, Taluqa Nawabshah has filed a criminal case in the court of District Magistrate Nawabshah against (1) Ali Akbar Shah Sub-Inspector Nawabshah (2) Kurbanali a police sowar Nawabshah, (3) Nawab Punjabi a police man (4) Ismail a police man and (5) Janmohamed a police man.

In the course of his complaint he alleges that all the accused came to their village to investigate about the theft from Gulu, a butcher's ouse. They sent for the complainant and his brother Buchu who were reaping corn in a field and asked them to produce Gulu's property stolen by them because Gulu had not paid 3 months' wages to his servant Minon the cousin of the complainant. Upon denying the perpetration of theft the Sub-Inspector abused them and the accused Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 at the order of accused No. 1 made them naked in the presence of their females and after forcibly extracting hair off their beards they cruelly belaboured them. After this, the victims fainted. Then they sprinkled water on them and after restoring them to consciousness brought them to the bungalow of Shafi Shah and brought their females named Bachi, Haliman and Bachai and tied the victims in their presence to cots and beat them.

The complainant further alleges that they were so beaten that they were on death bed and at the order of the Sub-Inspector the accused 2, 3, 4, and 5 unfastened the tape of Bachi and made her naked. After 7 days' lock up when their swelling disappeared they were left free. Altogether 11 witnesses have been submitted and the complainant contends that traces of beard-pulling are still perceptible in their faces.—The "New Times."

DAKORE PILGRIMS' PROTEST.

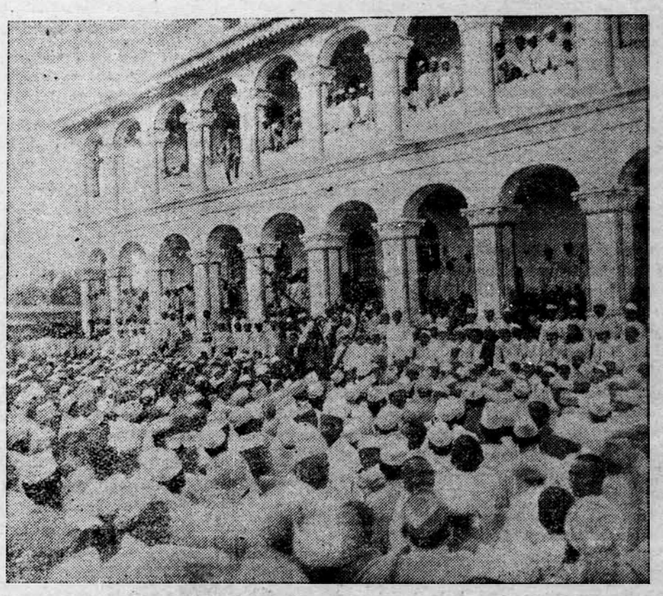

Photo by Maharaja Studio, Baroda.

Mass meeting of Dakore Pilgrims held on the 16th instant to protest against the objectionable remarks made by the Director of Information, Bombay, against His Holiness the Sri Shankaracharya Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthji.

MASS MEETINGS OF DAKORE PILGRIMS.

THEIR REGARD FOR THE SHANKARACHARYA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Two large public meetings of thousands of Hindu pilgrims assembled from various places of the Bombay Presidency were held at Dakore, one on the 14th October, and the other on the 16th to enter their strong protest against the Government Press Notes issued by the "Director of Information" denying the Shankeracharyaship of Jagadguru Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthji Maharaj Shri Shankeracharya of Sharada Peeth Prabhas Patan, (Western India), and calling him Venkatraman and self-styled person etc.

The first meeting of the pilgrims was held under the presidentship of Bharat Bhushan Varajbhai Vawhajibhai Patel of Bhadran and Baroda and it unanimously passed the following resolutions which were moved by Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty and seconded by Mr. G. D. Bhatt respectively:—

"That this meeting of thousands of Hindu pilgrims assembled together from various parts of Gujarat and Kathiawad etc. on the occasion of the great Manekthari full-moon fair at Dakore does hereby unanimously approve and uphold the resolutions passed by the citizens of Dayore at their public meeting held on 25th September last and strongly protests against the Government Press Notes issued by the "Director of Information" insulting our most worthy Jagadguru His Holiness Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthaji, the Shankeracharya of Sharada Peeth Prabhas Patan (Western India), by denying his Shankeracharyaship and by calling him as one Venkatraman and a self-styled man etc. in direct violation of the most solemn pledges and proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor regarding non-intervention in religious matters of his subjects."

"This meeting further resolves to record its high esteem and appreciation for the valuable service rendered to the sacred cause of our religion by the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Sanj Vartman" and other leading papers, which although conducted by non-Hindu gentlemen, have nobly espoused and upheld the cause of truth in connection with our most revered Jagadguru Swami Shankeracharya; and at the same time strongly condemn the one-sided and partial, nay, hostile attitude taken by "The Gujarati" which although boasting itself to be a Sanatani Hindu paper, has been, invariably publishing articles and letters censuring such a religious head as Jagadguru Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Maharaj, as well as the temple affairs of Shri Ranchhodrayaji Maharaj."

The other mass meeting of many thousands of pilgrims met in the spacious compound of Ram Bag at Dakore on the full moon day (16-10-1921) at 4 p.m. consisting of Hindus as well as some Mussulman sympathisers, of cooperators as well as non-co operators all mixed tobether, and once more passed the above resolutions of the 14th instant meeting unanimously with cries of Shri Shankeracharya Jagadguru Swami Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Ki Jai!" Shri Ranchhod Rayji Ki Jai! Rao Bahadur Nagarjibhai Desai of Jalalpore was the president whose introductory remarks were followed by the speeches of many distinguished Hindu and Muslim speakers e.g. Mr. G. D. Bhatt, Head Master Sausthan English School, Dharmavatansa Chhaganlal Nanavaty of the Bombay Humanitarian League, Mr. Gokuldass Talati of Nadiad, Sheth Ranchhodla! Golwala of Bombay, Bharat Bhushan Varajbhai of Bhadran and Baroda, and Justice Abbas Tayrjiabji, the late Chief Justice of Baroda and some others. Shastri Laxmi Narayan Kanpati of Shringeri, the pupil of His Holiness the Jagadguru Swami delivered his speech in Sanskrit which was translated word for word in Gujarati.

Songs and Bhajans were sung and Mr. Vyas, of Baroda took a photograph of the meeting which can convey the idea of its enormity.

After unanimously carrying the previous resolutions once more amidst deafening shouts of Jagadguru Swami Bharti Krishna Tirthaji Ki Jai! and thanking the president, the meeting dispersed after 7 p.m. in the evening.

Correspondence Summarised

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—Anent the preparations in connexion with the visit of the Prince, "Ramdas" strongly objects to the item of 'Garbha' dance of Gujerathi girls.

WANTED A NATIONAL BANK.—"Railway" writes that the Congress should start a National Bank with branches throughout the country to help non-cooperators and to prevent the export of cotton, outside. Such a bank will also train satisfactorily the youth of the country in the arts of banking and exchange.

FIRST UMBERGAON TALUKA CONFERENCE.

The First Umbergaon Taluka Conference will be held at Umbergaon on the 26th and 27th instant. It will commence at 2 p.m. The fee for Reception Committee is Rs. 2; that for the delegates is As. 8 Well known leaders to be Messrs. M. R. Jayaker, V. J. Patel, Yakub Hussain, Tatya Saheb Kelker, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale are expected to come.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"BUZZ BUZZ."

Oh, those revues! I happened to hear a lady remark at one of the performances "Why this is nothing more or less than a combination of music hall turns." Exactly. A revue is neither here, nor there, so to speak. In fact the man responsible for the first revue was, I believe crazy. At all events a revue by any other name would be—just as it is. I suppose.

"Buzz Buzz" is a very good show. Personally I liked "Bran Pie" better, nevertheless change of programme as far as Maurice Bandman is concerned is to be ever with us as it were. So there it is.

What a bright star of the Orient Jerry Verno is becoming. He is undoubtedly with Madeline Rossiter the life and soul of every show. In "Buzz Buzz" he has heaps to do as usual and does it splendidly with ease, and I have a faint notion, Jerry enjoys himself as much as the audience what a great boy he seems to be with the girls. (Get on with "Buzz Buzz" please, Ed.) Right! I'll just comment on each number briefly, Sorry..

Item number one. "St. Victoriaioo Station" a very amusing episode, likewise item number two "The Phantom Dog." Number three, Madeline Rossiter and the Girls in "Cairo" a very picturesque affairs with Madeline naturally the centre of attraction. Item number four. A Shakespearian Burlesque. "The Merchant of Venison," a really bright idea in the way of a burlesque. Item number five a song by Dolly Prince, a charming little lady who sings delightfully. Item number six. "Coupons for Kisses" quite the funniest episode dealing with that ever popular pastime kissing, we have yet seen in revue. Needless to say Dora Dolaro, Dan Mansfield and Jerry Verno in "Coupons for Kisses" carry on the good work in great style. Item number seven Eric Masters sings to us in his own inimitable manner. Item number eight Interval. Resuming we have eight more items before us. Number one "Winnie the Window cleaner" Madeline Rossiter and the Girls. Number two "Tell me" a song by Dora Dolaro very charmingly sung. Number three "Miss Sunshine and Mr. Rain" Beryl Lucina, and Grace Parry. Number four Harry Reynolds sings "I'm a Roamer" with great gust. Number five "Un Tasse de The" a laughable sketch with Dora Dolara and Jerry Verno responsible for most of the fun. Number six Eric Masters sings "A Hundred years from now." By the way he failed to tell us what the exchange is likely to be then. Number seven "Sick-a-bed." Jack Crichton on this occasion deals out the fun. Here the temperature of the jokes like the patient appear to be very high. Number eight. Madeline Rossiter and full company present us with "Swanee." Khilas.

"IN FOLLY'S TRAIL."

"In Folly's Trail," starring Carmel Myers, are certain scenes that invoke a reminiscent moisture at the eyes and a reminiscent dryness at the throat. No other than Carmel Myers herself impersonates Folly in this dramatic sketch from Snappy Stories magazine. That is the character that a brazen little flapper of the idle Four Hundred of Bohemia chose to represent at a masked ball given by a rich admirer. The culmination of the ball is the unlocking with a huge golden key of the wine cellar and the cadjuration of the millionaire to "come ye all to Folly," who presides over the juice of the grape.

Almost against his will a struggling artist falls in love with this Folly, who is really Lita O'Farrell, with the result of a sequence of intrigue and entanglement that ends as every spectator hopes it will.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are presenting this week, commencing to-day, their last and perhaps their best picture of the "Biggest Seven" Series. It is "Mid-Channel," a powerful Drama of married life with the lovely Clora Kimball Young starring therein. One, and probably the most.

A picture that trobs with warm-blooded human emotion is "Mid-Channel,' one of the greatest dramas of married life by one of the world's greatest playwrights, Sir Arthur Wing Finero. No wonder a play with the powerful theme of the critical period of marriage as its subjetct created such a furore on Broadway some years ago, when Ethel Barrymore made her spectacular triumph in the leading role. "Mid-Channel," with the supreme dramatic star, Clara Kimball Young, as the main character, comes to the West-End Cinema, this week and is a picture that no one can afford to miss.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The Management of the Globe Cinema apparently are scoring success with their Swadeshi Programmes. This week again Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are showing at at this Palatial Picture House yet another stirring Mythological Picture from the Immortal Ramayan. It is the inspiring story of Sati Soolochna the Chaste, and is a marvellous Production by the Hindoostan Film Mfg. Company. The great battle of Laxman with Megnath; Hanumanji scouring the skies in search of the "Sanjivan Jadi Bootty;" the Sati pile of Soolochna, etc., etc., are some of the scenes that strike the imagination.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Blanche Sweet as "That Girl Montana" performed delightfully for the first time at the Imperial Cinema from to-day.

Murah Ellis Ryan wrote the novel of the same name from which Robert Thornby has directed the picture with all the innate love of the outdoor and the red blooded dramatic power that stamped his direction of "Half a Chance," a previous Jesse D. Hampton-Pathe feature. Blanche Sweet, breathlessly beautiful at times, and intelligent always, plays the part of a girl who, in the days of the gold rush to the Kootenai district, tried to live down a reputation forced upon her by her father, who made her steal and cheat.

Mahlon Hamilton is more than satisfactory as Dan Overton, who loved "That Girl Montana," Kate Price is Kate Price, bless her jolly soul! Frank Lanning and Edward Peil give splendid character portrayals, as does Charles Edler as the Indian, Akkomi. There are some real thrills in "That Girl Montana," and the action is smooth and fast. It is rich in human interest and the love theme is a tender and pretty one. The scenery is some of Nature's grandest wooded mountain slopes and rushing rivers.

EMPIRE AND EMPRESS.

"The son of tarran."—The remarkable serial which has been attracting large audiences into at the Empire and Empress Theatre is now reaching its most interesting stage. The, new episodes which are this week being shown takes Lord and Lady Greystoke, the parents of young Jack, to the African jungle in search of their lost son, and we see with what measure of success the search was conducted. In a very ingenious way the producers of the film have sustained the interest in the production, and now we appear to be reaching the climax which is being worked up to. Although this Tarzan film is a serial it can be taken up at any point.

THE BANDMAN COMPANY.

It has fallen to the lot of few companies which have visited Bombay to achieve such popularity in so short a time as has been achievedly the Bandman Opera Company. The past week has been a week of successes, and to-night when the company enters upon the second week of its season here it is as a company strongly established in the public's affections. To-night there is a treat promised in "The Better 'Ole," the great Oxford Theatre success; at the matinee to-morrow the attraction is "Oh Joy;" on Monday "The Kiss Call," from the Gaiety, Tuesday and Wednesday "Irene," from the Empire, Thursday and Friday "Going Up," from the Gaiety and a week to-day "The New Shop Girl," also from the Gaiety.

Madras Mahajana Sabha at its annual meeting elected Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as the President for the current year.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Boxing at the Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

B. E. Exmn. (Civ. and Mech.) Results, University Hall, 12-30 p.m.

The s.s. China with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 18, Rampart Row, 4 p.m.

Adjourned Meeting of the Shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 4 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday at 6 p.m., (B. T.) when Pandit Dinjendra Shiw will deliver a lecture on "Vedamantra."

GEETA CLASS, BOMBAY.

Under the Auspices of the League for the Spread of Geeta Reading, Bombay Mr. Laxman Balkrishna Raje will conduct a weekly Geeta class at Vaidya Bros Hall, Bhai Jivanjt Lane Thakurdwar, Bombay on Sunday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The class is open to all.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

Under the auspices of the above institution, Mr. Shravan Narayen Releker will deliver an address in Marathi on "Industrial Education" on Saturday at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Mr. Mukund Moroba Khandke's Hall, Bhandari Street.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday the 22nd instant at Laxmi Chok (Vandravan's Chawl) when the Rules and Regulations as passed by the Executive Board will be adopted. All the members shall make it a point to attend.

RASHTRIYA STREET SABHA.

The Rashtriya Street Sabha has organized series of public lectures for the benefit of the women of Bombay The first lecture of the series on "India's Poverty" will be delivered in Gujrati by Mr. Dherajlal Chagantal Mody to-day (Saturday) the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the old Bhatia Mahajan Wady, Kalbadevi.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

Under the Auspices of Ganesha Lodge, Theosophical Society Mr. Dattatraya Ramchandra Gandhi will deliver a public lecture on "What is Dharma" at Vaidya Bros Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay on Sunday, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to all.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the "G" ward Dadar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 22nd instant at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at Dadar, Kirtiker's Wadi, when Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, K. P. Mhadhilkar Sathaya sarmant, and others will speak on "Mulshi Petha Satyagraha." All are requested to attend.

G. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the G. Ward District Congress Committee will be held at Dadar Kirtikar's wadi on Sunday 23rd October 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the election of office bearers and the members of the Managing Council and to adopt the yearly reports and the audited statement of accounts as well as for electing 17 representatives to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a ceremony of distributing prizes to the successful ladies and girls at the Elocution and Essay Writing Competitions will be held on Saturday the 22nd October 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sardhurst Road, Girgaon when Mr. Vasudevrao Anandrao Dabholkar, will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on 22nd October 1921, in Shri Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajan Vadi, Khadak, Mandvi, at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. Motivala, Mr. Barjorji Faramji Bharucha, Mr. Dularai Vanachund Dasi, Dr. Velker and others will deliver lectures on "the boycott of Prince's Visit and Bombay Municipality." Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has consented to preside.

FIRE AT REAY ROAD.

A fire broke out on Wednesday night at Reay Road in a cotton godown belonging to Dharamsey Bhavanji causing damage to the extent of Rs. 6,200. The cause of fire is not known.

THE CONVERTS' HOME.

We are informed on reliable authority that the proposed Converts' Home in connection with the Church Missionary Society of Bombay, is not meant for Brahmin converts only but for all classes of converts in general That it has for its aim only to give shelter to the converts at a nominal rent whereas food charges are met by the converts themselves out of their own work. At present converts are accommodated in separate out houses mostly of corrugated zinc and it was on the initiative of the Bishop of Bombay, that the Deputation has been sent to America for collecting funds. The local Marathi Church, Rev. Canon Joshi or Mr. B. N. Athavle had no hand in the selection of the Deputation nor in sending it, the whole thing having been arranged by the Church Missionary Society's Parent Committee in London who have also met the cost of the Deputation. The reason why Canon Joshi did not go among the deputation is because he was not selected by the Parent Committee in London, but his brother, who has gained local experience by his stay in America for several years.

PUBLIC MEETING IN POONA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona will be held on Saturday the 22nd instant in the premises of the Y. M. C. A. City Branch to express sympathy towards the victims of the Moplah riots in Malabar and to organise relief measures. Mr. N. C. Kelker will preside on the occasion.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

Oil, Mexico and love,—something about all of them are to be found in the film which is being shown at the Excelsior when the Bandman Opera Company is not entertaining its numerous patrons. "Hitting the High Spots," is the title, and in the leading role is Bert Lytell. The man who "tries to hit the high spots" is an heir to millions who rides the high horses in his candidature for the marriage stages. He is in love with the daughter of a man who stands to lose a lot by trouble in Mexico which threatens his oil wells. Thither goes "Mr. High Spots" and thither, too, the hero proper, a dashing young fellow also in love. The former "gets the wind up" and returns to the city, spreading a cock and bull story about a fight with the rebels in which everybody else was killed and he himself only escaped by the skin of his teeth. A marriage is arranged, and it takes place. But the parties are not as planned. In the nick of time the right man appears on the scene, very much alive. He tells the truth about things, and then there is only one thing left.

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Saturday, October 22, 1921.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT!

The latest resolution of the Bombay Government in the Transferred Departments furnishes a test of the sincerity of the powers-that-be in their attitude towards "the progressive realisation of responsible government" in this country. In response to the country's call for national education certain Municipalities —notably those of Ahmedabad, Surat and Nadiad—have declared for an independent educational policy that would be in keeping with the spirit of the times and at the same time instil in the minds of our "citizens of to-morrow", a patriotic feeling, by which we mean, giving prominence to a deep, ardent love of the country in the educational programme. Now, it is well-known that Government make certain grants towards the expenditure of the Municipalities on education, but these grants are conditional on the Municipalities concerned adhering to the official educational programme. The three Municipalities, which have decided on the nationalization of education, have, to be consistent, decided to receive no more grants from Government for educational purposes, and there should have been, therefore, no quarrel with these Municipalities. But Government have, after great deal of mental exertion, chosen to quarrel with them because forsooth they have asserted their right to do what is really for public good.

The only question that has to be determined is whether the Municipalities have the power to do what is for the civic good of the populations concerned, and in this matter, as in others, the sole test is whether what the Municipalities are doing is conducive to the greatest good of the greatest number. For, we recognize there is in every organized society a small minority which can never see eye to eye with the majority. The determining factor has, therefore, always been whether a particular question has the majority behind it, and, judged by this standard, the Municipalities of Nadiad, Surat and Ahmedabad have no cause to regret the step they have taken. The majority of rate-payers in these Municipalities are with their representatives on the committees, and what opposition there is comes from a heterogeneous fraternity of "Co-operators", reactionary officials and their henchmen. The Government resolution points out that "the only powers which they (the Municipalities) can legally exercise are the powers conferred upon them by Government in the Bombay District Municipal Act." Well and good; if so, we find that the action taken by these Municipalities is by no means illegal. According to our reading of the relevant sections of the Act, there is nothing in the Act which prevents Municipalities from declining to receive Government doles where they find the receipts of such doles is accompanied by conditions that strike at the root of their independence and restrain them from achieving the purpose for which they exist. The resolution says that the Municipalities are "free" to exercise the powers conferred on them by the District Municipal Act. If that is true, what becomes of their freedom, if they are to be dragged before the courts for every act of theirs, which is bound to be disagreeable to one section or another of the population, according to the circumstances of the case? Section 42 of the Act, as we read it, is intended solely to prevent the abuse of Municipal finances but not the exercise of their legitimate functions by the Municipalities and it can never reasonably be contended for a moment that it was the intention of the framers of the Act to defeat the fundamental purpose of local self-government by making the representatives of the rate-payers subject to civil or criminal liabilities in respect of matters done in absolute good faith and with the tacit approval of the majority of the people concerned.

The resolution refers to certain rules made under section 58 of the Act prescribing the independent authority of the Municipalities in respect of public education and we are aware that, in cases of real abuse of authority, Government have reserved to themselves power to interfere with the action of erring Municipalities. But it would hardly be contended that the action of the three Municipalities under reference in any way constitutes a transgression of legitimate authority. If that had happened to be the case, surely any responsible Government would not have hesitated to take steps to prevent such transgression, and it is open to Government, in such cases, to take action under sections 178 and 179 of the Act. But, clearly, Government have no case for any such action as is contemplated by these sections, and their decision "to rely on the intelligence of the rate-payers and the public of (the) Municipalities", is bound to prove a fruitful source of mischief and create an interminable state of deadlock in Municipalities arresting the course of civil development, not because of any fault of progressive Municipalities but because Government have chosen to adopt an attitude of sheer invertebracy. The better course would have been to construe the sections of the Act prescribing the "obligatory" and discretional functions of Municipalities in a just and liberal spirit and trust to the good sense of the Municipalities themselves to do what is conducive to "public good, health, convenience or comfort". But evidently an inveterate hatred of Non-Cooperation and Non-Cooperators has obsessed the counsels of Government to the prejudice of good sense and discretion.

ASIA AWAKENING.

We published yesterday two important Reuter messages. One of them referred to the announcement made in Paris that the text of the Perso-Afghan Treaty has been published in Teheran, one of the clauses of which lays down that if one of the countries is at war with a third Power, the other country will try with all its resources to prevent that Power's success. The other message contained the report from Angora that the Persian National Assembly decided to send a special delegation to the National Turkish Assembly, and that a delegation has already left Teheran. The important thing that emerges from these messages is the indication of the growth of solidarity among Asiatic countries. One lesson has been brought home to Asiatics more vividly than any other, as a result of the Great War and the "Peace" that ended it. And it is this that Europe still regards Asia as a field for economic exploitation and political aggrandisement and that if the aggressive economico-imperialism of the West—which was the ultimate cause of the Great War—is to be effectively combated, Asiatic countries must not only assert their national independence, but must abandon their past attitude of mutual suspicion and jealousy —an attitude cleverly fostered by European statesmen and diplomats—and combine together in a confederation of friendly Powers, having no fear of, and no designs on, their neighbours. The treaty between Persia and Afghanistan, the friendly relations already existing between the latter and Angora, the rapprochment between Turkey and Persia and, last but not least, the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress on Foreign Policy, are a proof that this lesson has been learnt with profit and every Asiatic must rejoice over the fact. For a self-reliant Asia, with all its members bound together by a tie of friendship, is the strongest bulwark against the Prussianism of Europe and, therefore, the surest guarantee of the peace of the world.

Notes of the Day.

Camouflage.

"An authority on India," who is accompanying the Prince of Wales on his tour through this country, has confided to a "Daily Mail" interviewer in this wise: "We are referred to a small group of extremists in India, who may or may not be so eager for the event as others, as evidence of its impradence, and all too little voice is given to the other far greater side of the question." And the greater side of the question, according to him, is that the thousands out of the million who left the shores of India to fight for the Empire during the war and many more "are longing to see the Prince face to face and to receive at first-hand from him something of his thanks for their faithful and unflinching service." We shall not say anything about the thousands who fought in the war, but the millions of their fellow countrymen will show, by their attitude on the day the Prince lands and throughout the period of his visit, what *they* feel about the reward which their country has received by her sacrifices in men and money during the war. The futile and fatuous attempt at camouflage the truth by "an authority on India" is significant only of the fact that the truth about the Indian feeling towards the Prince's visit has at last reached England.

Misleading the World.

Another instance of similar attempt at camouflage is provided by Reuter's message that the "Indian quarters" in London are very gratified at the presence of Indian Delegation at the Washington Conference, which is regarded as a further recognition of India's equality with the Dominions. That Mr. Sastri should take part in the Conference is, indeed, a matter of some gratification to every Indian but Indians have no illusion as to the reality of the recognition of India's equality with the Dominions. That equality will only exist when Mr. Sastri can speak with the voice of one who is chosen by a self-governing India. And Indians know that Mr. Sastri is now merely a puppet in the hands of British propagandists to mislead the world—especially gullible America—as to the reality of India's status.

German Currency.

For some days past lively reports have been received anent the rapid fall in the international value of the German currency —as represented by the mark. Opening at 242 marks to the pound sterling, being the average monthly cable quotation London on Berlin, it improved to 237 in the next monthly average, but went on continually depreciating thereafter, till in August it touched and passed the 300 limit, in September 400 and the latest telegrams report the mark to have exceeded 1,650 limit Of course a good deal of this rapid fall is explained by speculation. But lest the reckless speculators of Bombay be misled into imitating the example of their European prototypes, who work on much sounder information and more profitable facilities, we would point out the causes which have brought the mark to this level. The European speculator in the German exchanges is attracted as much by the chance of making a gain from a careful study of the day-to-day variation, as by the hope that sooner or later the mark will attain its pre-war value of about 20.43 marks to the sovereign. The former class is the ordinary habitual gambler, who considers not only the trade balance between Germany and other nations, but also takes into account such other important factors as the dates when indemnity or reparations instalments fall due. He adopts his own precautions because he knows his own risks. It is, however, the second class which is in need of a warning. They expect the half-penny mark to recover and be equal to a shilling. They are prepared so far to lock up their money as to make of it a permanent investment.

Decline of the Mark.

The question thus arises what justification there can be for such extravagant hopes. The obvious cause of this phenomenal decline in the value of the mark is no doubt the heavy watering of their paper currency by the present German Government. While before the war the notes of Reisch Bank seldom exceeded a couple of hundred million sterling, at the present time the notes outstanding of the Imperial Bank of Germany are over 80,000,000,000 marks. Since December 31, 1920, the note circulation has been increased by 11,267,712,000 marks; and for the current year there is a revenue deficit in sight of over 50 *milliard* marks which will probably require another considerable watering of the paper currency. On the other hand, the first time the mark passed the 300 limit was in August, that is, the month when the first instalment of the reparations payment fell due and was met—a payment of a milliard gold marks. The next instalment is due on December 1. Unless Germany finds goods or gold of that value, she must declare a national bankruptcy, and her creditors may satisfy themselves as best they can. If she pays up—as let us hope she will—the German mark will have a still further fall due to the necessity of further watering the currency. But the third instalment is due in February and the fourth and last for 1921-22 in May. It is too much to expect she would meet and survive all these payments, and those who believe in her future must think of other reasons if they would still believe in the recovery of the German mark.

The Other Side.

We must not, however, ignore entirely the other side of the picture. Germany has many bitter and relentless rivals to face; if they could they would for ever prevent her recovery. In spite of them, however, Germany is perceptibly recovering, and the very greed of her rivals are assisting her all unconsciously to do so. England feels a growing volume of unbearable unemployment at home impossible to remedy unless she helps Germany—the only continental people with organisation, intelligence and even equipment enough to rise superior to the chaos and muddle which seem inevitable—to revive her trade and restore her equilibrium. America sends out feelers for the repayment of debts due to her by England and France. Even if Britain can meet her obligations, France cannot. The only consideration for which America might be persuaded to hold off is a fuller freedom of trade with Germany—a negation of the intricate and elaborate "sanctions" provided by the Versailles cabal and their delegates of the Supreme Council. There is a conference for disarmament, the prospects of which are as yet uncertain; but if it becomes at all fruitful, if the standing lie to all the fulsome protestations of European statesmen is at all to be removed, the democratic Republic of Germany would at least gain as much as any other single Power. The revival of German trade is only a question of time. Even now we find in steel and iron, in electrical appliances and chemical goods, in coal and cotton goods German quotations to be decidedly lower in spite of her exports tax, and the heavy import duty in almost every country to which she sends her goods. Given time to dissipate war hates; given the restoration of necessary facilities such as direct banking and shipping agencies—the absence of which our business-world in India is even now regretting; given a sane, honest direction of our trade policy exclusively in the interests of this country, Germany would regain her lost ground in the markets of the world much sooner than most people believe in. With the revival of her trade the value of her currency must necessarily appreciate. We must therefore take the latest telegrams about German bankruptcy with more than the proverbial grain of salt.

Indian Shipping.

The publication of yet another balance-sheet of our one considerable indigenous shipping venture offers one more opportunity of emphasising the great importance of shipping industry to the development of the trade of a country. Except in this land, governed as it is at present, everywhere else the coasting trade at least, if not the entire carriage of goods and passengers of the high seas, is reserved for the ships flying the national flag. Even in the proverbial home of free trade,—the United Kingdom, —they have maintained restrictions about ownership of ships trading with England which smack unmistakably of the old Colonial regime. To-day, the one great hitch between the United States and the United Kingdom, which is bound to assume a serious aspect when it comes up for discussion at the approaching Washington Conference, is this very question of the Freedom of the Seas. We are not concerned here with the rights of the controversy in which England vainly endeavours to keep unabated her claim to the mastery of the seas. But what we would bring to the attention of the public is the fact that so far the "rulers" have done absolutely nothing for the development of the shipping industry of this country, whether we take the building side of the question or the simpler aspect of mere plying for hire of ships owned by Indians no matter where they have been built. Even to-day, under the "glorious" regime of the "Reforms," we are solemnly offered a Fiscal Commission, whose scope of inquiry judging from the terms of reference offers not the slightest hint of any awakening.

Need of Conserving Resources.

Considering the details of the balance sheet of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, we note that the profit shown is arrived at by retaining the "Loyalty" in the assets at Rs. 35 lakhs. The real profit is Rs. 4,91,129-9-4 pies. We doubt if the Directors have been well advised in proposing to distribute Rs. 4,67,929-0-0 as dividends. We would earnestly urge upon the Directors and share-holders of this concern the grave necessity of conserving their resources if they mean to make a stand for the shipping ventures of this country. We have not minimised the difficulties that we know stand in the way of such ventures, thanks chiefly to the scandalous indifference, if not deliberate hostility, of the Government towards them. We consequently all the more welcome the efforts that the management of this Company is said to have made for securing a share of the rice traffic at Rangoon, for opening agencies in likely places and for attempting in diverse directions to promote, not merely the interests of their share-holders, but also the cause of Indian industry and trade in general. But that the Company should continue to deserve every encouragement from the enlightened public opinion of this country; that the Government should be compelled by the unmistakable expression of such opinion to afford to it a fair field for an honest fight and free competition; that the ultimate aim of solid gain to the industry and trade of this country by the existence of indigenous shipping ventures be realised—we think it of the highest importance that the Directors of this concern should proceed on the soundest financial lines, even though immediately unpalatable and unpopular.

Art Society of India.

The Art Society of India, Bombay, which will be celebrating its third anniversary tomorrow, has reason to be proud of the success which has met its labours during its brief career. It has succeeded in bringing together all those Indians, on this side of the country, irrespective of caste or creed, who are taking part or interest in the development of the aesthetic side of Indian culture. It is true, except the recent achievement in mural painting, Bombay artists have not yet succeeded in evolving any distinctive type of indigenous art like that with which the Bengal school of painters has familiarised us with. This is to a great extent due to the wrong direction given in the past to Indian talent by those in charge of the Sir J. J. School of Art. Now that the policy of the Art School has changed and Indian artists have begun to think and act for themselves, freeing themselves from the leading strings of well-meaning but somewhat mistaken guides and enthusiasts, we expect a vigorous growth of the indigenous talent along lines of expression of which originality, combined with faithfulness to the genius of the nation, will be the distinguishing feature. As a first attempt to demonstrate the achievements of indigenous art in Western India, an exhibition is being organised, to be held in January next, under the auspices of the Society. The Society has hitherto been unable to hold exhibitions now for lack of a suitable pavilion, but, thanks, to the zeal of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the president of the Society, this difficulty is about to be surmounted. The membership of the Society now stands at 371, but it is capable of substantial extension if artists in other provinces too join the ranks, which we hope they will. The Society deserves the encouragement of lovers of Indian Art.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter signed by the Office bearers, and published in "The Chronicle," has not at all surprised me.

Several members of the Sabha joined it on the understanding that it was a National and not Political one. On that assurance I was responsible for getting a great many members and their subscriptions. Now, at a general meeting held on the 1st of October, the institution adopted the Congress creed. As soon as this came to my notice, I withdrew all interest. Almost all the money had been handed over to the Treasurers, but the few subscriptions which had not been so handed over were returned to the donors who expressed a desire to get back their money because they had joined the Sabha on the understanding that it was not a political body.

I am sorry the Committee had to take the trouble to remove my name because I did not follow their dictates. My resignation was sent on the 1st of September.—Yours, etc.

ATIYA BEGUM.

October, 1921.

Aiwane 'dif' at,

Ridge Road.

AMERICA'S FREEDOM GERM OF LIBERALISM"

PRESIDENT HARDING ON ANGLO AMERICAN ENTENTE.

COMMEMORATION OF BRITISH SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

New York.—President Harding, speaking at the ceremony of the commemoration of the British surrender at Yorktown in 1781, surrounded by high officials of administration and standing within sight of the spot where Cornwallis laid down his sword, said that he hoped to see an enduring sentiment of peaceful relationship between the two great English-speaking nations—"that either should ever again lift the sword against the other must be unthinkable." We are naturally arrayed together in the trusteeship of preserving civilisation for all time."

The triumph of the freedom of the American colonies had strengthened liberalism in the old world. This liberalism had grown to be dominant, and had inevitably brought Britain and America to a policy of accommodation and pacific adjustment of all their differences. After a century of unbroken peace, they had been united by sacrifice during the world war, the lesson from which was the real inter-dependence of the nations which would lead civilisation.

After paying a tribute to France, President Harding said that they stood at the dawn of a new day on which the nations would be stronger for contributing to the world's betterment. There was urgent need to bring together the best thought of all peoples into a co-operative endeavour which would shun armed alliances and strengthen the concords of peace.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

BELGIUM ACCEPTS INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

Washington.—Belgium has accepted the invitation to attend the Washington Conference "with thanks and appreciation."

FRENCH DELEGATION TO BE HEADED BY M. BRIAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

Paris.—In the Chamber, M. Briand announced to-day that, subject to the approval of the Parliament, he will himself head the French delegation to the Washington Conference.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON.

"INDIAN QUARTERS GRATIFIED"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

Reuter learns that the Indian Delegation to the Washington Conference will leave England for the United States on board the s.s. "Olympic" on November 26th. The Indian Quarters are very gratified and the presence of Indian Delegation at the Washington Conference is regarded as a further recognition of India's equality with the Dominions.

Mr. Sastri will be accompanied to Washington by Mr. G. L. Corbett, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, as Civil Adviser, Colonel Kenneth Wigran as Military Adviser and Mr. G. S. Bajpai as Private Secretary and Secretary to the Indian Delegation.

THE PACIFIC FLEET

BASE NOT TO BE AT SINGAPORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Oct. 21.

Melbourne.—Mr. Hughes, speaking in the House of Representatives, said the question of a naval base in the Pacific was under discussion at the Imperial Conference and the decision had been reached. Mr. Hughes declared that the base, however, would not be at Singapore.

U.S. FORMALLY AT PEACE WITH ENTRAL POWERS.

AMERICANS INELIGIBLE FOR REPARTION COMMITTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Oct. 21.

Washington.—Ratifications having been completed, the United States is now formally at peace with the Central Powers. Before the final vote was taken, the democrats endeavoured to substitute the Treaty of Versailles with twelve Lodge reservation not in the German Treaty, but this was defeated and the reservations of the Foreign Relations Committee, prohibiting American membership of the Allied Reparations Council or any other international committee without the consent of Congress, was adopted.

UPPER SILESIA.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

POLAND'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

It is learned that the Polish Government has given an assurance that it will do its utmost to ensure the carrying out of the League of Nation's decisions regarding Upper Silesia. It is believed that this will have a calming effect upon Germany. It is known that Germany has been in communication with Poland as regards a settlement. It was hinted that if either party should fail to accept the decision, the Supreme Council may reconsider the frontier in favour of the accepting party. It is confidently hoped, however, that Germany will accept without reservation.

NON-SOCIALIST PRESS IN BERLIN.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS' LOCK OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Oct. 21.

Berlin.—As a result of the demand for increase in wages the Newspaper proprietors have declared a lock-out against the technical staffs of all the non-Socialist newspapers. There are consequently only two minor non-Socialist newspapers at present appearing in Berlin.

PRUSSIA'S ECONOMICAL SITUATION.

PREMIER OPTIMISTIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Oct. 21.

Berlin.—In the course of a speech at Essen the Prussian Premier expressed the opinion that the present economic situation was Germany's best ally as it was compelling England to pay more in unemployment doles than what she obtained from Germany as Reparations. He thought that that fact should be utilised by the German Government.

BELGIAN CABINET CRISIS.

SEQUEL TO SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Oct. 21.

Brussels.—An incident at a Socialist demonstration at Louviere when the Red Flag, depicting a Belgian soldier breaking his rifle, was ceremoniously presented to the ex-Servicemens' Association has led to a Cabinet crisis. The Minister of Defence was the first to resign because the Socialist Minister, Anseele, was present at the demonstration and today all the four Socialist cabinet ministers have tendered their resignations.

A crowd of Communists today demonstrated before the American Legation in protest against the condemnation to death of three Italians in the United States. The police dispersed the crowd.

UNEMPLOYMENT BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

GRANTS FOR THE DESTITUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

Two Government Bills dealing with unemployment were formally introduced in the House of Commons to-day by Dr. Macnamara and consisted of:—

(1) A Bill temporarily providing payment of grants to unemployed workers towards maintenance of families and suspending the operation of Section 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

(2) A Bill authorising, during a limited period, provision of poor relief to destitute able-bodied people not employed in Scotland and extending the borrowing powers to parish councils.

STEEL TRADE PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

Speaking at Dalmuir, Lord Invernairn declared that unless the price of steel was reduced to something like the pre-war figures, the steel-works must be closed down.

EXPLOSIVE SCENT FOR THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 21.

Paris.—A parcel addressed to the American Ambassador's house, which apparently contained a bottle of scent, exploded when opened by the valet, who was seriously injured while the room was wrecked. The parcel contained high explosive bombs.

London, Oct. 19.—Newspapers publish reproductions of some of the twelve large lunettes commissioned by Queen Victoria's reign painted under Lord Salisbury for the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta which the Prince of Wales will open during his Tour. Four lunettes have already been shipped to India and remainder are being sent to-day.

PORTUGUESE CABINET CHANGED

SEQUEL TO BLOODLESS MILITARY MOVEMENT.

MARIACOELHO LIKEY TO BE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 21.

Lisbon.—The Government has been overthrown as the result of the bloodless but successful military movement. It seems probable that a new Ministry will be formed with the ex-revolutionary, Sr. Mariacoelho as Premier.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE OF CHINA.

RESCUE IDEA DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Oct. 21.

Paris.—The Consortium of banks which was formed with the object of coming to the rescue of the Banque Industrielle of China, has informed the Minister of Finance that it is obliged to abandon the idea owing to the fact that the Chinese Government is no longer prepared to abide by the promised guarantees.

RESUMPTION OF IRISH NEGOTATIONS,

POPE'S MESSAGE TO THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 21.

The Pope has sent a message to the King in which he rejoices at the resumption of the Irish negotiations and prays that the Lord will bless them and grant His Majesty great joy and imperishable glory of bringing to an end the age-long dissension.

The King has replied re-echoing the Pope's sentiments.

MAXIM GORKY AT HELSINGFORS.

TO NEGOTIATE WITH AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Oct. 21.

Helsingfors.—Maxim Gorky has arrived and it is understood that he proposes to enter into negotiations with American capitalists on behalf of the Soviet Government.

LARGEST SPINNING CONCERN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

It is announced that the Crosses Winkworth Consolidated Mills have practically completed negotiations for the purchase of the Heaton Mills near Bolton. The Heaton Mill is one of the last Bolton concerns remaining in family hands. The purchase will increase the Crosses Winkworth spindles to a million and a half constituting the largest single spinning concern in the world.

New York.—Gen. Diaz, the Italian Generalissimo, was enthusiastically welcomed on his arrival to attend the convention of the American Legion, when he was accorded the freedom of the City.

UNEMPLOYMENT

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

DOLES DEPRECATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 21.

The debate in the House of Commons which succeeded Mr. Lloyd George's statement about unemployment showed that the Premier's proposals had been favourably received.

Mr. Asquith deprecated the doles and partly blamed the peace treaties and the fluctuating exchanges for the trade slump. He urged development of more extensive trade with Dominions, which supplied Britain with essential commodities. There was no reason why inter-Imperial trade, assisted on sound lines by the State, should not overtop altogether European trade which had been lost through the war. (Cheers.)

Mr. Clynes complained of inadequate grants to the unemployed, but he agreed that all the parties must make the best use of the Government's proposals. It was essential that the workers should endeavour to contribute their share towards reducing the cost of production, although, Mr. Clynes averred, wages were not the sole element.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech calls forth from the newspapers a measure of praise with regard to the presentation of the difficult case but the actual proposals are subject to criticism.

The "Times" commends the extension of the Export Credit Scheme to the Empire but considers that the most serious defect of the scheme is that it tends to increase taxation without offering the country any prospect of an immediate relief from the crushing fiscal burdens.

The "Morning Post" says that Mr. Lloyd George proposes to remedy the evil of unemployment by continuing in principle the very policy which has largely produced unemployment. The "Daily Mail" considers that the scheme is a palliative and not a cure.

The "Daily News" thinks that the scheme is merely a timid attempt to evade the coming storm.

The "Daily Herald" bluntly describes the proposals as a "Bluff" and adds that the Government cannot feed the unemployed on bluff.

The "Daily Chronicle" and the "Daily Telegraph" both support the scheme.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKISH HANDS.

EXCHANGE AND REPATRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

Reuter learns that the report that the Turkish prisoners have reached Constantinople from Malta is not true but that they will be despatched as soon as transport can be arranged. Although it was originally arranged that all the British prisoners in the Turkish hands should be sent to Ineboli it is stated that Colonel Rawlinson is to be sent to Trebizond and Captain Turnbull to Adalia. High Authorities in London are unable to understand how this despatch of the British Prisoners to the scattered Turkish ports can facilitate their repatriation and the exchange of the prisoners generally.

Washington.—The Senate to-day ratified the Peace Treaty with Hungary.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF INDIA.

REMEMBER THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER.

BOYCOTT THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

FOR IT IS A POLITICAL MOVE

(i) To Mislead outside world about your Demands,

(ii) And thus to delay the attainment of Swaraj.

Therefore,

IF YOU WANT SWARAJ,

CONCENTRATE ON SWADESHI.

THE SPIRIT OF IRELAND.

NO SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE EXCEPT ON THE BASIS OF INDEPENDENCE.

DETRMINATION TO STRUGGLE AND SUFFER.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

(COPY RIGHT.)

I

The following is the first of a series of articles which Mr. B. G. Horniman is contributing to the "Catholic News" as its Special Correspondent in Ireland:—

As I write this the Irish nation is passing through the most momentous crisis in its history. Ere these lines are in print the issue may have been decided; the people may have been plunged again into the agony of a struggle in which all the odds, but the supreme possession of an indomitable spirit, are against them, or they may have entered on a new era of peace, based on conditions which it is difficult at the moment to conceive possible to formulate. There are plenty of self-appointed prophets. There are plenty, especially among the self-constituted foreign advisers of the Irish nation in the press and elsewhere, who profess to understand the psychology of the race and to be able to probe the minus of its appointed leaders with much satisfaction and comfort to themselves and the non Irish interests which are uppermost in their calculations. I have no desire nor the capacity to join the happy band. I do not believe that anyone is in the confidence of the President and his colleagues, and all the "inspired" statements with which the true issues are being obscured for the benefit of the British public have no more basis or authority than that of pure speculation.

THE SPIRIT OF IRELAND.

The honest and friendly observer, however, is able to deal with certain patent elementary facts of the situation which should be a sufficient guide to carry him as far as he has any right to go. First is the fact that Dail Eireann, and every individual member of it, is pledged to the achievement of Ireland's independence, and in this they are the trustees of the Irish people, whose solemn mandate is the only basis of their authority to act. Whether independence is compatible with "Dominion status" is a debatable question, and one which the Irish Parliament might, conceivably think it fit to submit to the decision of the people. But first Dominion status must be offered. Up to the present it has not been offered. The conditions imposed by Mr. Lloyd George's Government as a "sine qua non" of settlement are incompatible with Dominion status, of which absolute economic freedom and the right of secession are two essential features. Suggest to any of the Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, or New Zealand the idea of their right to impose what tariffs they like against any other country in or outside the British Empire being in any way modified or controlled, or that it is not within their right to secede from the Empire at any moment, if they wished, it, and you would get a very plain and blunt answer.

Mr. Lloyd George may succeed in bluffing the British public that he has offered Ireland Dominion status. He may have some measure of success with foreign countries, in that respect, though ultimately that is open to grave doubt. But he cannot persuade the Irish people that he is delivering the goods, by merely putting a label over a basket, from which he calmly announces he is leaving out the essential commodities which they know to be vital to their independent national existence—and they mean to take nothing less than that. To those who know the spirit of Ireland, and are not seeking to avoid the heart of things it is unthinkable that the Irish Parliament could accept these two conditions, let alone all the other disreputable points in the British Government's offer. And it would seem amazing that Mr. Lloyd George could suppose that peace on such conditions was even a basis of negotiation, if one did not realise that the British Prime Minister is "negotiating to save faces."

LONGING SOR FREEDOM.

Having been in Ireland when the proposals of the British Government were made known to the Irish people, I am convinced that no Government representing them could negotiate on the basis proposed by the British Cabinet or attempt any sort of compromise with the cardinal principle of Irish independence, and I am equally convinced that no settlement based on anything less than that principle can be imposed on them by force. They have not passed through the agony and blood, the humiliation and triumphs, the defeats and victories of the past five years to see the great ideal for which they have suffered and bled bartered away in sordid negotiation with the most reactionary and unscrupulous Government that Great Britain has known for a century. There is indeed a passionate longing for peace, but there is an equally passionate longing for freedom and a firm determination to struggle and suffer until it is achieved or go down in the attempt. There is not a man, woman or child among the Irish who does not understand the issue, there is not one who does not appreciate what refusal of the British Cabinet's terms may mean, there is not one who is not weary almost to breaking point of the horror and suffering which resistance to force entails. But the breaking point has not been reached, and it is hard to find one who is not prepared, if necessity compels, to face a resumption and prolonged continuance of the struggle. When the breaking point comes, should the struggle have to be continued, it will not be the spirit of Ireland that will be broken. England will ultimately have to give way. The world will not tolerate the spectacle of the terrible lengths to which the British Government will have to go if it seeks again to impose by force the domination which Ireland will never willingly accept.

BRITAIN'S FOLLY.

If the Press in this country would be honest and let the people of England know the true state of affairs in Ireland and the real state of mind of the Irish people, would make some effort to adjust itself to the Irish point of view, instead of maintaining its united effort to mislead the public in this country into the belief that Ireland has been offered the freedom which is enjoyed by Australia, Canada and Sout Africa, and that the folly of "intransigent" leaders can prevent the acceptance by the Irish people of the offer, the tragedy which must follow persistence in this attitude would be averted. I have no reason to believe that the Irish people are prepared to accept anything but the undisguisedly free existence for themselves so plainly and forcibly enunciated by President de Valera. But if I wanted to persuade the Irish people that it was to their own interest to remain within the British Empire—though far be it from me to have any such desire—I should concentrate my efforts on an endeavour to persuade them that the Dominions really possessed real freedom and offer them the same freedom without compromise. It is folly for Great Britain to suppose that the Irish people can be "got over" to acquiesce in the forcible inclusion in the British Empire by arguments, any one of which would support with equal urgency the forcible acquisition of Belgium and Holland by Germany or France, the repartition of Poland or ever an attempt to annex Northern France by England or Southern England by France.

FACE THE FACTS.

But most amazing is the failure of Britain, when all is said and done, to appreciate that she is dealing with a victorious or, at least, an undefeated opponent. Whatever further and more intensive efforts at oppression may do, they cannot re-establish the authority of the British Government in Ireland. As a Government it has ceased to function. Respect or use for its authority has gone and will not return. That is plain to any honest observer of the condition of the country who is willing to face the facts. Take the situation as it was on the eve of the truce. The British army was there with an imposing array of force and readiness to employ the most extreme and brutal methods of using that force without scruple, but it was on the defensive, as it had been from the first moment that the Irish Republican Army began to operate, and as it will be if the struggle is resumed, no matter how many more British troops may be sent. The constabulary was there, but the maintenance of law and order was not in their hands; rather were they the breakers of law and order. The British courts were in existence, but with only the most partial claim to be regarded as the repositories of justice for the people, a task that was being more and more confided to the Sinn Fein courts.

IMPOTENCE.

One must go among the Irish people to realise the extent to which they have thrown off the yoke of foreign authority; of the impotence to which the British administration has been reduced. You cannot hold down a people who have once achieved this. You may be strong enough to continue to war against them. You may continue to kill and bully and torture. You may burn and devastate. You may have the physical strength of a giant among nations. You may be physically the supreme world-power. But you are not fighting a physical battle. You are contending against a great spiritual force, which rifles, bombs, and whips, whatever you use, can no more avail to conquer or destroy than all German's might and ferocity availed to kill the spirit of the little Belgian nation; the spiritual force which has kept little nations alive through centuries of oppression and achieved their freedom at last. That is the problem which Great Britain has to face if she seeks to force upon Ireland proposals which are incompatible with the freedom that Ireland means to have.

(To be continued.)

RE-AFFIRMATION OF KARACHI RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHAMGAON Oct. 20.

Some 4,000 people assembled here and adopted the Karachi resolution moved by Dr. Carasnis, the President of the Khamgaon Municipality. Messrs. Shankarrao Joshi, Abdul Rahim, Mohanlal, Abdusali, Gulsherkhan of Akola and Dr. Godbole followed. The people stood and showed their approval by raising hands and as none dissented the resolution was carried unanimously. Nearly Rs. 300 were collected for Mukhipeta on the spot.

POWERS OF CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

HIS RELATION TO WORKING COMMITTEE.

MAHATMA GANDHI ENDORSES PT. NEHRU'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary of the Congress, has issued another and fuller statement to the Press on the question of the respective powers of the President the All-India Congress Committee, and the Working Committee. The General Secretary in his note considers the question from the point of view, first, of a practical man of affairs, untrammelled by rules and precedents, secondly as a lawyer and thirdly as a student of constitutional practice and procedure and shows from each point of view that the President has no such powers as he claims but is bound by the resolutions of the All-India Committee and Working Committee. He holds that the Indian National Congress is a law unto itself and is not bound by the practice and procedure of the Mother of Parliaments which is believed to be the greatest triumph achieved by modern political science but is now considered by eminent European and American authorities to have failed of its purpose. He then discusses the scheme of National Congress organisation and details various steps by which unlimited powers of the full assembly are, by constitution, delegated to the All-India Committee and by a resolution of the latter committee to the Working Committee. He argues that the President, can, in no case, have powers larger than those of these bodies and that his functions are confined to guiding the deliberations of members regulating debates and enforcing order. Dealing with the question as a lawyer he quotes a number of legal authorities in support of his contentions. As to the words "by a single transferable vote" in parenthesis he agrees with the interpretation of the President and says after voting with the minority he has submitted to the opinion of the majority in loyal observance of the fundamental principle governing all democratic assemblies. He concludes by observing that the President has wholly misconceived his rights and privileges under the constitution on the one hand and his duty to submit to the majority on the other.

The Pandit has received this morning the following telegram from Mr. Gandhi:—

Ahmedabad, October 19th, 1921:—"I agree with you that the President cannot disregard the Working Committee's resolution. The Committee should meet in Delhi as resolved."

RATES OF FOREIGN PARCEL POSTAGE.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

With effect from the 1st of November 21 the rates of postage on parcels from India for the United Kingdom for transmission via Gibralter will be as follows.

For a parcel not over 3 lbs. Rs. 1/8/0 not over 7 lbs. Rs. 2/12/0 not over 11 lbs. Rs. 3-15/0.

The increase in the rates is due to (1) the Indian Post Office having been obliged to increase its territorial share of the postage on foreign parcels on account of the general rise in the cost of handling and conveyance and (2) to the enhancement of the charges for sea transit from India to the United Kingdom so as to make them correspondence more closely to the commercial value of the service at the present time.

A QUERY,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any one of your numerous readers enlighten me through the columns of your valuable daily giving a statistics of the number of political arrests and firings on the mob during five years regime of Lord Chelmsford and of those during five months reign of H. E. the Viceroy Lord Reading?—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WORKING WOMEN.

OPENS AT GENEVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 21.

Geneva.—The International Congress of Working Women has been opened. Ten countries are represented including China, South Africa and Japan.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

Wellington.—The debate in the House of Representatives on the Imperial Affairs closed in an atmosphere of general approval of Mr. Massey's attitude. A small group of Labourites criticised the Anglo-Japanese Alliance adversely objecting to any alliance involving a possibility of War commitments.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT SURAT.

SWADESHI-THE SOUL OF THE MOVEMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

These are stirring days for Surat. Lala Lajpatrai and Shriyut Vithalbhai came here on the 6th instant. The Karachi Conference Resolution was repeated on the 9th, foreign cloth collection was made on the 10th, Sir Gidwani came here on the 11th, and finally Mahatma Gandhi came on the 12th. 50,000 persons gathered to hear Mahatmaji on the bank of the river Tapty on the 12th instant, Rander has been showing no less enthusiasm. Picketing is going on there most quietly Swadeshi is spreading like wild-fire. On the day of the Mahatmaji's visit foreign clothes of the value of nearly one lakh were given up for burning. Primary education is also taken in hand and almost all boys and girls of Rander are now attending Rashtriya schools.

Mahatmaji arrived here on the morning of the 12th, in the company of Maulana A. Subhani, when he was garlanded on the station platform with yarn garlands, and in spite of his wishes to the contrary, a procession formed of itself of some twenty five thousand people. He was garlanded at various places, the whole city was decorated with flags and buntings all of plants and khadder. At one place especially, near the Gopipura Library, an eighty years' old jain clad in a khadder robe of 150 years welcomed the Mahatmaji with pearls, diamonds, and rubies on behalf of the local Jain Mahajan. In the afternoon the local Municipal Teachers' Association presented the Mahatmaji with an address.

After visiting Rander, Mahatmaji attended a big meeting in Surat on the bank of the river Tapty and near the historic old castle of Surat. The number of people present in this meeting is put down at no less than 50,000 including 5,000 ladies. The quiet that was maintained by this huge open-air gathering was exemplary.

Mahatmaji addressed the audience for about half an hour and exhorted the people to concentrate their attention on Swadeshi only. He said he knew Surat and Surat knew him. He had heard very good reports about Surat during his recent tour, and the sea of white caps before him was not surprising to him. He was, however, pained to find his sisters of Surat yet not taking to khadder. If, he said, Swaraj was to be established through Gujerat, and if Surat was to lead, much yet remained to be done within the short period of two months and a half. Good work was no doubt done by Surat till then but yet much remained to be done. Swadeshi must permeate every particle of their blood. It ought to be realised that it was a sin to touch foreign cloth. Mahatmaji said he had explained and said all he had to say and explain up till then. Swadeshi was the only work now to be done. For perfect peace, for Hindu-Moslem unity, for relief to the poor and the famine-striken, for the chastity of the women, there was but one thing, viz., the Charkha. Khaddar cap or a coat for the meeting only was not enough, though that was something. He was now thinking of economising his time and energy and instead of wasting words was going to employ himself whole-heartedly in khaddar-production only. That would be a better service to the country. He then explained why he adopted the present changein his dress and took only to the loin-cloth. He wanted to set an example, when so many of his own countrymen and women were going naked. Hand-spun and hand-woven khadder was the need of the hour, and if Surat alone did this no civil disobedience will have to be resorted to. They should give up all processions and even meetings. Time was to be spared for spinning and weaving. That was more eloquent than his own speech. He was going to set the example shortly. His message to Surat was Swadeshi and Swadeshi alone. Time though short, was enough for the honest and determined persons. This was a religious crusade and they could not cheat God. To Hindus he especially pointed out the sin and curse of untouchability God would not forgive them if untouchability remained. God hears these 6 crores of untouchables and he has consequently made their oppressors untouchables to the rest of the world.

MAULANA AZAD SUBHANI.

After Mahatmaji finished, Maulana Subhani addressed the meeting in a closely reasoned and convincing manner. He said he was for the first time in Surat and was greatly pleased to see what he saw. As to Swadeshi he said what was wanted was the change of heart—the internal or the psychological change. All inclination for foreign cloth was to be given up. Swadeshi was the only way to reach the goal of Swaraj. He wished Hindustan will soon be emptied of all foreign cloth. Shanti, *tap* and the charkha in every home was a necessity. Non-violence was absolutely necessary. Peace was the order of nature and had to be tried first. Gujerat did not need any preaching on non-violence. It was her high religion.

He further emphasised on the Hindu-Moslem unity. It was the soul of the movement.

MORE SUPPORT FOR WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 20.

At a big mass meeting held on the 18th instant at Larkana the Working Committee resolution regarding the boycott of civil and military services was passed amidst great enthusiasm. Similar resolution was passed at Dadu. At the Karachi meeting for passing the above resolution as many as two hundred men supported the resolution.

THE KARACHI TRIAL.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT OFFICE SEARCHED.

The Superintendent, Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

At about 1-30, p.m. on Friday Oct. 21 Mr. Kelly, D. C. of Police, with a strong contingent of the C.I.D. officers suddenly came to the office of the Central Khilafat Committee at Dongri. Maulana Abdul-Kalam Azad was not present at that time. They wanted to see some person connected with the office on some urgent business. Dr. Syed Mahomed happened to be present in the office and he was informed about the visit of the Police officers. He was having his meals and asked the clerk to make them sit in the other room. After a few minutes he went out and met Mr. Kelly, who showed him the search warrant from Karachi to search the offices of the Central Khilafat Committee and to procure if possible any paper showing the connection of Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali with the actual distribution of *"Fatwa"* and also to procure any document proving that Dr. Kitchlew was also one of the Secretaries and that Maulana Mohamed Ali was a member of the Central Khilafat Committee. Dr. Syed Mahmood asked them to proceed with their business. The search lasted for about five hours but nothing of any importance was found. They took away the following papers:—

(1) Correspondence Register. (Inward) (2) Proceedings of the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee of India held on the 11th July 1920 in which Dr. Kitchlew was elected Secretary. (3) Proceedings of the meeting of Central Khilafat Committee held on the 23rd of November 1920, at Aligarh in which Maulana Mohamed Ali was elected as a member of the Central Khilafat Committee (4) A letter from the District Khilafat Committee Belgaum in which the names of he proposer and seconded of the Belgaum resolution was given. (5) List of members of the Central Khilafat Committee perhaps showing that all the six Mussalman accused are members of the Committee.

TODAYS PROTEST MEETING

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So even the most Moderate of Moderates, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, has found it impossible to cooperate with Sir Lawless Hepper and Co. Unlimited! This is most significant, both as regards the attitude of the Executive Council and the administration of the Development Department! Unless the attitude was definitely apathetic, and the administration distinctly irregular, Sir Chimanlal could scarcely have tendered his resignation, as it is rumoured he has done.

As regards today's protest meeting, the word *"protest"* does not appear in any of the resolutions! Nor do I find a definite mention of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, which is the *most hadardous, most expensive*, and may God forbid, the *most ruinous* of the whole development project. The Back Bay Scheme was a huge failure years ago, and brought wreck and ruin to Bombay merchants and millionaires, as will be seen from Sir Dinshaw Wacha's books. The Development Department has failed to convince the Bombay public as to the success and utility of the said Reclamation; and it is the duty of the conveners of the meeting to amplify their Resolution and insist on the Reclamation work being deferred, till the building programme on existing lands is completed. The present waste on the Reclamation Scheme is said to be enormous, and Bombay cannot afford nor tolerate it any longer.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENTS.

TRANSMITTING PICTURES THROUGH SPACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Oct. 21.

New York.—The "World" publishes facsimile reproductions of messages in the handwriting of M. Briand transmitted by wireless from Paris to America by General Pershing. It is predicted that before long pictures will be sent by wireless across the Atlantic as easily as they are now transmitted by cable.

IRISH CONFERENCE CALLED FOR ON OCT 21.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 21.

It is announced that the next meeting of the Irish Conference has been called for on October 21st.

MUNSHI PETHA SATYAGRAHA

MAVLAS' CAUSE JUSTIFIED.

MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Friday night a meeting under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was held to explain the Mulshi Petha Satyagraha movement and to enlist the sympathies of the citizens of Bombay with the Satyagrahi Mavlas. Mrs. Naidu in the course of a clear and lucid speech explained to the audience the cause of the movement and justified the resolve of the Mavlas. She said they were doing what any other people under similar circumstances would have done. They had got no other weapon to fight against a stronger force but the one they had chosen. The Government without considering the material loss the Mavlas would incur were going to deprive them of their only possessions on which they entirely depend for their maintenance. Further the Government did not consider what a great shock to their sentiments would be caused by such a high-handed deprivation of their ancestral land. They were only exhibiting their manliness by preferring death to subjugating to such a preposterous loss

She was followed by Dr. Pathak who spoke on behalf of the Mavlas to the audience and exposed the motive of the Government in showing such a anxiety for the industrial advancement of India. He said the anxiety of the Government for a market for the British manufacturers was more than that of any industrial advancement of India. He pointed out the inequity of the compensation the Government and the Tatas were going to pay to the Mavlas for their invaluable ancestral land.

He was followed by several other speakers who also justified the cause of the Mavlas and condemned the action of the Government and the Tatas.

CASE AGAINST ALI MUSALIAR.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 20.

The Crown Prosecutor continued arguments to-day in the case against Ali Musaliar and 36 others charged with waging war against the King unlawful assembly etc. He submitted that the plea of innocence raised by the accused was unsustainable. With regard to punishment the Crown Prosecutor submitted that nothing but the extreme penalty of law would meet the ends of justice. Mr. Balakrishna Menon then arguing the defence case pointed out that the evidence as it stood would not implicate even the first accused in the charge of waging war and the accused were therefore entitled to acquittal on that charge. With regard to murder of Private Williams he said the Moplah who killed the Private was no more. He belonged to a party who were killed. Prosecution had not established relationship between that party and the accused who therefore were entitled for acquittal. Judgment has been reserved.

If You Want

To end Autocracy,
To stop waste of crores,
To avoid another Back Bay Bubble,
To expedite Housing of the Poor,
To vindicate your rights for self-Government,
To have your affairs administered by your own people,
To see your hard-earned savings expended in Bombay,
for Bombay and by Bombay,
ATTEND TO-DAY'S TOWN-HALL MEETING
AND
DEMAND YOUR RIGHTS.

A RICH JENMI ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALGHAT, Oct. 20.

The Wallavanad police arrested Edachola Kutta Panikkar, a rich jenmi of Vorkot, Domodara Panikkar of Chenavpura, Appu Panikkar of Valiavitil and Perumanam Ashtamurthi Nambudri all residing near Mannarghat on Monday last and were taken to Ottapalam. Their preliminary trial began on Tuesday before Mr. Sequira, special mrtial law magistrate, who committed them all to the special tribunal for the offence of destroying a bridge near churiot and otherwise assisting rebels.

News has reached here from Kattuparuthi near Kuttipuram that maplah rebels attacked a house of a rich Nair named Palliyal Kumara Nair and murdered him. His house was looted and burnt.—

MAHOMEDAN JOURNALIST SENT TO JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA Oct. 20.

Mr. Nazir Ahmed, Editor of "Mahamadi", a vernacular paper was arrested at Chittagong last evening and was sent to Hajat as the accused refused to show cause under section 108 C.P.C.—

DEBATE ON INDIA IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said no objection would be raised to debate on India being held on October 25th.

CONGRESS RELIEF IN MALABAR.

BULLETIN NO II.

The Secretary, Kerala Congress Committee writes:—

On account of the highly disturbed condition in the country in Ernad, Walvanad and North Ponnani due to the Mopian rebellion and the military occupation of those parts, large numbers of refuges are still pouring into Calicut, Palghat, Trichur and other places every day. Centres for relief have been opened at Calicut, Trichur and Palghat and the Congress workers in these respective places are doing their utmost to make the condition of the refugees comfortable.

Four camps have been opened in Calicut in which refugees are accomodated and fed. The Congress Committee is also helping the refugees to find out lodging among their caste people at Trimvanmore, panmankara, Kallai Mankaon; rice and other articles of food are being distributed among them daily at fixed Centries, Kannancheri is a weaver's centre near Calicut. The weavers there, though poor, have been hospitable enough to receive nearly 1200 weavers from Imer and other places into their midst. The Congress Committee is daily doling out rice to these refugees every morning. There are altogether 1812 refugees receiving Congress relief at present.

In addition to accomodation and distribution of rice, the Congress Relief Committee is also supplying, wherever necessary oil and such other sundries of every day earthen ware pots, lamps, mats, kerosine use. In a limited number of cases clothes are also being distributed.

It is importmate that even in the matter of administering relief to homeless and pennyless refugees, the Police should put obstructions in the way of our workers. The Congress workers who meet every train at the Railway station to direct and escort the refugees are harassed, insulted and turned out by the Police. Some among them intimidate the refugees stating that it is an offence to receive Congerss held. Others tell the ignorant refugees and Khilafat people would eventually be collecting from them the value of the provisions supplied to them. Notwithstanding these petty obstructions it is gratifying to note that the work of Relist is progress satisfactorily at Calicut.

Informtion has reached us that Mr. E. Sankaran Nair who kindly undertook to distribute rice and other provisions at Manjeri on behalf of the Congress Relief Committee has been now arrested.

All reports agree that nothing like what is taking place in Malabar at present has been seen in any other part of India for the last several years. The number of homeless and pennyless people is increasing everybody our funds are limited. The Congress Relief Committee would earnestly request the public to contribute promptly and generously to the Relief Fund.

CONDITION OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

PREMIER'S EXPECTATION OF IMPROVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 19.
Recr. 12-15 a.m. Oct. 22.

In the course of his speech on Unemployment in the House of Commons, the Premier said that India was one of the countries that was able to finance her own demands without the British Government Credit. India had already raised substantial sums and the British markets had given substantial orders. The members would find that the recent report on the Indian railways was most instructive. The railways were short of almost every facility for properly conducting transport. The report was full of cases, for example at Madras where the authorities had asked for 11,000 waggons only 2 to 3 thousands were available with the result that the goods rotted because they could not be transported. India was suffering because she was short of waggons, locomotives and inadequate bridges which was altogether apart from the development that could be expected from such a gigantic country. India was one of the countries which the Premier did not doubt at an early date would have to make great efforts to rep'r very backward condtions of her railways.

INDIAN IMPORTERS' INTERESTS.

SETTLING DIFFERENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Sir Stephen Demetriadi as the chairman of the Committee representing the Indian Importers Interests writes to the press declaring that the Committee is convinced that the only acceptable method of settling differences between the shipowners and the merchants is legislation unanimously recommended by the Imperial Shipping Committee in February of 1921. Sir S. Demetriadi states that the Meeting of the Committee yesterday unanimously confirmed the objections to the Hague Rules.

DISCUSSION ON INDIA IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Oct. 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir W. Joynson-Hicks who urged discussion on India Mr. Chamberlain said that he would not be pressed in[illegible]ection at present because it was [illegible] proceed as quickly as possib[illegible] Unemployment measures but [illegible] give every consideration t[illegible] as soon as the stages [illegible] Unemployment Bills were completed.

SIND "LIBERALS."

THEIR DISBELIEF IN REPRESSION.

MR. BHURGRI ON PRESENT SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 21.

The Sind Swaraj Society of Hyderabad, whose objects are to support the reforms, to oppose the destructive part of Non-Co-operation and to oppose the repressive policy of Government, gave a party to the Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Minister of local self-Government. The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, President of the society, in welcoming Mr. Ghulam Hussein, dealt with the present situation and said that he had four things to be conveyed to H. E. Sir George Lloyd's notice. The first thing was about repression in Sind and he could not understand why of all places in the presidency, Sind was chosen for official aggression. Next he urged the grant of full provincial autonomy to Bombay, the withdrawal of the special powers of the Commissioner in Sind and the early commencement of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme. Mr. Bhurgri also said that there would be no gain from the prosecution of the Ali Brothers and that lakhs of such prosecutions would not bring about peace unless India's grievances were redressed and proper peace with Turkey was made.

In reply Mr. Ghulam Husein promised to convey to the Governor the four things mentioned by Mr. Bhurgri.

CUDDALORE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The South Arcot Khilafat Conference was held at 10 a.m. on the 15th instant in the theatre near the toll-gate at Cuddalore N. T The Conference was very largely attended. Mr. Yakub Hasan was voted to the chair.

Mr. Yakub Hussan in the course of his Presidential address said that he accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee of the Conference to preside over its deliberations with the sole object of spreading the Khilafat propaganda in all the districts. He said that there was no use of such large conferences unless the resolutions passed at them were carried into effect. According to the promise made by the Prime Minister, Thrace and Smyrana should have been left in the possession of Turkey. Even when Turkey did not consent to be a party to the terms of peace of Sevres it was allowed that Turkey and Greece might settle their claims by an appeal to arms. Turkey had now won a victory over Greece. Turkey had not gained anything by the war except that she regained possession of provinces taken away from her. This alone would not satisfy the claims of Khilafat since it is the object of the Khilafat to secure all the Muslim provinces under the rule of the Sultan of Turkey. The Sheriff of Mecca should not be considered independent of the Sultan of Turkey. Further the ruler of Mesopotamia should acknowledge the suzerainty of the Sultan. Similar is the condition of Palestine Mustafa Kamal had supported the claims of the Khilafat and secured victory in Asia Minor.

It is hoped that when time came the Arabs would give up their selfish policy and endeavour to secure the solidarity of the Muslims. The Indians should try to attain Swaraj. It is an accepted principle that one nation could not rule over another without the consent and willing co-operation of the latter. The majority of the Indians were eagerly working for Swaraj. The people of the country had given their hearty support to the Swaraj resolutions in all the conferences. They should all adopt Swadeshi. Swadeshi would usher in Swaraj at no distant period of time. Swadeshi would give employment to thousands of Indians and improve the material prosperity of India.

In conclusion he condemned the repressive campaign launched by Government and appealed to the audience to boycott the visit of the Prince of Wales.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions supporting the policy of Jamayal Ulema and Central Khilafat Committee were passed. Other resolutions relating to the establishment of Swaraj in the country, financial support t Mustafa Kamal Pasha, boycott of foreign cloth and adoption of Swadeshi were also passed.

Mr. Fakub Hasan in bringing the proceedings of the conference to a close, said that they should give effect to the resolutions passed at the conference, continue the work of the Ali Brothers and give support to the Angora Government. He laid special emphasis on the nonviolent character of the non-co-operation movement. With a vote of thanks to the chair the conference came to a close.—"The Hindu"

CABLE ITEM.

Artist Peter Graham is dead.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons, Mr. Wood pointed out that General Sadler-Jackson was sent to Mesopotamia not to raise a new force but as Inspector-General of the Force of Levies already in existence. No report had yet been received from him.

Port Said.—The steamer "Protector" has gone to assist the steamer "Queen Alexandra" which is still ashore. The vessel is water-tight and the salvage operations have commenced.

Constantinople.—A telegram from Angora says that Bekir Sami Bey is going to London on a special mission.

PRINCE AND POONA.

EXAMPLE TO MUNICIPALITIES.

GANPATI FESTIVAL SONGS

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 18.

"Are we to go on foot or in carriages, Sir"? queried a Rao Bahadur Councillor from West Khandesh, when the President was explaining to the Council the procedure to be followed in making a ceremonial presentation of address to the Prince on his landing in Bombay. The Council naturally responded to the Rao Bahadur's querry by a loud laughter.

"I did not mean to create any mirth, I only wanted donnite details" remarked the esteemed gentle-man by way of explanation. Fortunately no such yearning to receive the Prince was shown by the Municipal Councillors of Poona city although some of them did vote for the wel-come address. The fact that the latter failed to carry the resolution is nothing surprising. In itself the motion for voting an address was against logic, commonsense and expediency —not to mention national and popular sentiment. Further, the supporters of the resolution seemed to be wavering in their arguments. For, the Hon. Mr. Kamat admitted that in view of the national unrest and bureaucratic bankruptcy, it was inopportune that the Prince should be brought to India now, but he thought that the Royal Family ought to be above politics and it would be simply the duty of a man to receive the Prince with all hospitality. The latter part of Mr. Kamat's argument does not fit in with the former. Once the first part of Mr. Kamat's argument is granted the concusion one is immediately driven to is that the visit has been planned by the bureaucracy as a political move. How can Mr. Kamat shut his eyes to this conclusion which is forced by his own admission? Why not utter the truth boldly?

Mr Manuskar, a non-Brahmin Municipal Councillor—once a "Liberal" candidate from Poona for election to the Legislative Council admitted that he was unable to support the resolution for voting a welcome address to the Prince, in as much as the ratepayers, at whose cost all this was to be done, were against the resolution. Personally, however, he would be glad to welcome the Prince. Mr. Manuskar's respect for the democratic principle underlying his argument is indeed commendable. The most pitiable lot, however, was of those who had not the courage to vote either for or against the resolution. The ballot system was resorted to and votes having been taken, the resolution was rejected. It is no doubt a splendid victory for the Nationalists and Poona has once again shown the right way to other cities in this respect.

Mulshi Satyagraha.

On November 7th ends the truce between the Tata Company and the Mulshi Mavalas. It is probable that the former will commence work late in the month of November, *i.e.*, after the Prince's visit to Poona. The leaders of the Satyagraha are unceasingly active in educating public opinion, in collecting funds and in enlisting general sympathy of the whole of Maharashtra. It is premature to venture any any prediction, as the Bombay Government and the Mavlas as well are firm in their stand. Some prominent leaders of the movement have suggested that Satyagraha should be resorted to in all places where there is sympathy shown for the cause of the Mavlas.

Perversity of Taste.

I cannot close this short letter of mine without referring, though late, to the shameless exhibition of want of decency displayed by a class of people through certain songs sung on the occasion of the Ganpati festival that passed off during the last month. At a time when the Non-Co-operation movement which is essentially a movement of purification is advancing everywhere with increasing momentum it is positive disservice to the cause of the country to commit a gross outrage on the *Morale* of the people for which some of the Ganpati festival leaders are responsible. The fact, however, at the back of this incident is that Poona is as great a stronghold of conservatism as of progress particularly with regard to social reforms. The versifiers and those neophytes that indulged in the "muse" play a naked dance singing obscene song at the top of their voice amply deserved the indictment passed against them by educated ladies of this city. The Ganpati festival is a holy occasion and ought to be celebrated in a solemn manner. Instead of that, to take only one out of many illustrations, a picture of a woman riding a tricycle was versified; and these verses were repeated before God Ganpati! What perversity of taste! Well might one exclaim "Save God Ganpati of such Worshippers"!'

INSULTING THE PRINCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel extremely obliged if you will kirdly publish the following in an early issue of your well-known paper in order to enable me to make the matters clear.

It is quite clear that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has already expressed a desire that Municipalities and public bodies should not indulge in excessive expenditure during his approaching visit to India, but the moneys that they may possess, should be utilised towards the welfare of India and the alleviation of the distress and miseries of the poorer Indians suffering from the effects of scarcity and famine, and it is equally clear that the majority of the public Non-Cooperators as well as Cooperators have emphatically protested against the arbitrary policy of the Government officials. Apart from political questions, this tour is quite untimely and improper from the economic point of view, and it is the duty of each and every patriotic Indian, whether he be a Nationalist or a Moderate, to strictly abstain from participating in the proposed presentation of address and it will be almost an act of cruelty and inhumanity on our part to support or encourage the absurd resolution of the officials when thousands of our brethren are groaning under the pains of starvation and miseries.

I, therefore, most earnestly appeal to the authorities concerned to reconsider the matter very carefully and abandon the extravagant policy before it is too late. It is quite possible that the Prince may be quite unaware of the determination of the Government authorities to spend lakhs of rupees in unnecessary and costly pomp, and the true state of affairs in India and it would be quite advisable, if the protestants will themselves try to inform the Prince of the same, in right earnest and request him to postpone the visit to a more suitable date.

I would suggest that a public meeting be held as early as possible, and necessary steps be taken in the matter about which there is so much discussion and dispute everywhere. —Yours, etc.,

A. R. KALIANWALA.

Parel, Oct. 19.

THE PRINCE AND POLITICAL PRISONERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was much amused to read Mr. Munshi Mahomed Khan's letter in your today's issue. I do not object to what he says regarding caskets and addresses to the Prince, but I seriously resent what he says regarding the release of political prisoners by the gracious Viceroy.

Those times are gone when we looked to the Viceroy for "graciously" releasing political prisoners, and rejoiced over it. Now the times are entirely changed, and we rejoice when we are offered jail for service to our motherland. Those days are equally gone when we looked forward for a "loom" to descend from the heights of Simla and such other quarters. To-day we do not believe in a boon coming from without. We rely on our ourselves and we are not in need of any "mercy" from any source be it ever so exalted. It is rather out of tune to talk of mercy in this age of self reliance and action.—Yours. etc.

MANILAL VADILAL CONTRACTOR.

Princess Street, Bombay, Oct. 20.

SCHOOL GIRLS AND PRINCE'S VISIT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi said the other day that Bombay leads the rest of the country in the various steps that he has laid out as necessary for the attainment of Swaraj. Bombay led in connection of the collection of a crore of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. She also led the Swadeshi movement at the time of Mr. Tilak's anniversary. But it is a common painful experience of many that Bombay lags much behind the other provinces in maintaining her zeal and enthusiasm over the task on which she has once set out. The other day in the evening while passing near Dhobitalab I saw a number of Parsi and Gujrati girls arranged in groups of two coming out from the Elphinstone High School and entering into the tram cars which appeared specially reserved for them. Being at a loss to understand this phenominon I inquired of one of my friends who happened to be with me and he explained to me that the girls were being trained in singing and dancing in order to accord befitting reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Dear Mr. Editor it is an irony of fate that we should so soon forget the lessons of horrors of the Punjab.

Singing and dancing in public by girls from respectable families, besides being highly objectionable according to the Hindu ideals, are a crying shame when unlised to enhance bureaucratic prestige, at the cost of the cause of the country. From further inquiries I have come to know that many gentlemen when asked by the school authorities have flatly refused to send their girls for receiving such lessons. I hope my other countrymen will follow suite.—Yours etc.

DAMODER M. SARAYA.

Champa Wadi,
Bombay, October 19.

THE DOUBTERS.

NON-COOPERATION A TEST OF SUCCESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—People of the Non-Cooperationist persuasion make a strident boast of the increasing success of their movement. It is taken by them for granted that with the exception of a few discredited and debased Moderates who love to bask in the sunshine of official favour, the entire country is for Non-Cooperation. The Moderates are suffered to exist as they serve the purpose of whipping-boys whenever necessity arises for emitting superfluous wrath. According to our Non-Cooperationist friends, there is no question now that their creed elicits universal acceptance in the country. Look at the crowds that gather to have *darshan* of the Mahatmaji, look at the number of Khadi caps, note the number of patriots walking smilingly to the jail, is that not proof positive of the absolute success of the movement of Non-Cooperation? It is futile for any Moderate of sufficient temerity to point out the number of people who do *not* wear Khadi caps, the number of people who still haunt the Law-Courts and the number of people who are still afraid of jail. As an onlooker of events and as one who is neither a Moderate nor a Non-Cooperationist, my own observation is that Gandhiism is distinctly on the wane, although its supporters would indignantly deny this. Well, there is a test which will prove to me and others of my thinking of the truth or otherwise of the observation. Let us see whether any stalls remain empty in the Maidan ground during the Prince of Wales' visit. Let us see whether a single Gandhi cap is seen in the precincts of the Maidan or not. Let us see whether the usual gay crowds pomenade the grounds or not. Then let us judge for ourselves whether the boasted success of Non-Cooperation among the masses is a fact or is merely part of the boomstering tactics of the tub-thumper.—Yours, etc.,

RAO.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

"THEORY OF VICARIOUS GUILT."

"CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE" OF C. I. D.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 18.

On the Court reassembling to-day, Mr. Azad continued the arguments on behalf of the defence in the Malegaon Riot Case before Mr. S. J. Murphy, Sessions Judge, and two Assessors—Messrs. Tembe and Khedkar. This is the sixth day of Mr. Azad's arguments and yet when the Court rose this evening, he had not yet concluded. I expect Mr. Azad will conclude his arguments to-morrow, after which he will return to Bombay, and Mr. Sathe, also for the defence, is likely to take about two days putting forward the case for the defence in Marathi for the benefit of one of the Assessors—Mr. Khedkar who does not know much English. After Mr. Sathe, Mr. Rangnekar is expected to begin his arguments and may take at least four days. It is therefore not likely that judgment will be delivered till after D'wali.

Now to come to Mr. Azad's arguments. At the outset to-day, Mr. Azad dealt with the statements of the remaining accused, including Abdul Wahid Sait, Mahomed Shafi and Moulvi Aziz-ur-Rehman. Referring to the case of Abdul Wahid Sait, Mr. Azad pointed out there was excellent testimony to show that he was away, far from the scene of the riot on the 25th April. Apart from the evidence that had been produced on his behalf, it was important to bear in mind, said counsel, that the evidence of important and respectable prosecution witnesses was entirely in his favour. Mr. Ghaisa and others for the prosecution had denied having seen him at all anywhere that day at Malegaon. Mr. Mobedji had admitted Wahid Sait's readiness at all times to help the officers of Government and had even told them how on one occasion when his own car had broken down, Wahid Sait had willingly placed his car at his disposal to take him to Nasik and bring back a new wheel for his (Mr. Mobedji's) car. The only people who had anything to say against him were the police constables and they were aware of the nature of that evidence. It was beyond question that Wahid Sait was one of the most responsible, respected and well-known citizens of Malegaon, and were they prepared to believe that such a man as he would be a party to the doings of that fateful day? Counsel said that he would tell them how Wahid Sait and other respectable and responsible people came to be among the accused, when he came to deal with the evidence of the Investigating Officer.

A MARKED MAN.

Turning to the case of Mahomed Lalmahomed, counsel remarked that he had taken a prominent part in connection with the resolution of social boycott against Amirshet and others. In fact this accused was one of the marked men, particularly in view of the fact that after having been in Government service, he had taken a leading part in public movements. The prosecution had shown certain amount of ingenuity in trying to implicate him in connection with the cutting of the telegraph wires, taking advantage of the fact that the accused had been an ex-postman, who having resigned his job, owing to illness, had afterwards identified himself with the Khilafat and the Imdadul Fund. Counsel pointed out how the evidence of certain prosecution witnesses—mainly constables—who had said they had seen accused in connection with the offence—was a downright lie, for the simple reason that it was physically impossible for them to have seen from where they were standing, what was going on in the Post Office lane.

In regard to another accused—Mahomed Umar—counsel pointed out that he was a man of some stake and was paying income-tax of over one hundred rupees. The prosecution would try to make out capital from the non-production of a statement that had been attached from his person when he was arrested by the police. Now, in regard to this statement, counsel pointed out how the prosecution or anyone else had no right whatsoever, since it was intended for the pleader who was appearing on his behalf. Copy of that statement was no evidence at all and it was totally irrelevant to go into it. It was likely, however that since the evidence in his defence was very strong and unshakeable the prosecution would try to make capital out of the non-production. But as he had already stated, no one besides the accused's pleader had a right to look into it. About Moulvi Aziz-ur-Rehman, there could be no doubt that he was innocent. It was clear from the evidence that at the time of the riot he was at Malegaon with his followers and after three or four days left for Bombay, where for a month or so he had been delivering religious sermons. When he came to know that he was wanted by the police in the present case, he had voluntarily surrendered himself before the authorities and had been sent over to Malegaon.

With regard to acused Mahomed Shafi, they had the evidence of Tatya Ganpat Deshmukh, a *karkun* in the Mamlatdar's office at Malegaon. Counsel was aware of the suggestion that the Court had made that Deshmukh had come with a blank form of *alibi*. It was natural that at first it should be regarded with a degree of suspicion. But there were circumstances to show how unjustifiable such suspicion would be. There was nothing, in fact, in Deshmukh's evidence that could not be understood. Was there any single circumstance to suggest at the stage when Deshmukh gave his statement to the Mamlatdar, that the name of Shafi or Khare would be of any importance to the investigation of the crime? It had not been suggested by the prosecution that Deshmukh knew at the time that these two people were going to be arrested, and that he would have to give evidence on their behalf. Nothing could be farther from the truth than any such suggestion. On the other hand, it was sometimes very, very unsafe to give any names to the police, and if Deshmukh then refrained from disclosing Shafi's and Khare's names, hardly any blame attached to him. It was a matter of common experience how the police resorted to all sorts of methods. Witnesses had been got at as in the case of accused Hussein Maddu, whose witnesses had been spirited away. Again, when the witnesses for the defence went into the box, they had been persecuted and pilloried. It was therefore most unsafe to divulge names to the police. Assuming that Deshmukh was telling a lie, what about Vaishampayan, the Head Karkun to the Mamlatdar? Now, Vaishampayan had admitted that Deshmukh had been to Shafi's house on the night of the riot where he had found him ill and in bed, but who had been helped to disguise himself before going into the town.

The Court remarked that at that time Deshmukh did not know the name. Mr. Azad replied that it was not so. The fact was that it was most unsafe to give names to the police. Deshmukh had given his explanation for not doing so. He wondered that if there was a little bit of falsehood, even though of a formal character, in the evidence, the defence should get damned, while the same was not the case in regard to the prosecution. The Court enquired why Deshmukh had gone to the police. Mr. Azad said the reason was quite obvious; he wanted to make an additional statement. Deshmukh's evidence was quite clear and consistent. It was true that at first he had not mentioned names. But surely it did not vitiate his evidence. They had also to consider that Vaishampayan had admitted that Deshmukh had told him about the names.

The Court thought that Vaishampayan could be persuaded to do so. Mr. Rangnekar said it was a trick of the imagination. Mr. Azad retorted that there could be no trick of the imagination, but downright truth coming from a responsible official. He had no doubt that on the day of the riot, Shafi was seriously ill lying on a cot, that Deshmukh had gone to his house and there was helped to disguise himself. There was no ingenuity on his part. If he did not know that Shafi was not going to be arrested, there was the greater reason for Deshmukh's silence regarding Shafi's name. If there was any ingenuity at all, it was on the side of the prosecution. As a case in point, Mr. Azad referred to Dr. Bagwe, a witness for the prosecution, who was ready with all the papers save those relatiny to Shafi only. Counsel regretted that independent professional men like Dr. Bagwe should resort to downright falsehood as when he said that he had not got the papers about Shafi, especially since he knew that Shafi's condition had been serious. Now, if the papers had been lost and the police were keen on obtaining them, there would have been an enquiry. But no such enquiry had taken place, and the police had affected indifference. If anybody was entitled to those papers it was the Court, and the Court had not got it. Then, again, the doctor had distinctly told them that on that day he had found Shafi had 104 degrees of fever. And the prosecution had ingenuously tried to suggest that if Shafi had the mind to go out he could have done so, and the doctor had readily assented. It was inconceivable that Shafi had such a Satanic and irrepressible craving that disregarding his own physical condition, he would go out, thirsting for Bhaskerrao's blood. If the police could have their own way, they would not hesitate to paint everybody in the same colours. For they believed that it was impossible for men to live without breaking the law.

The case of another accused which counsel dealt with was that of Jabbar Afsar. In this case, pointed out counsel, the evidence was unmistakable. The accused was not at Malegaon, but he was busy in connection with the arrangements for Bhikanshah's Uras, which was looked forward to by the population of Malegaon and the neighbourhood as a great annual event. The Uras was of considerable sanctity and importance. Counsel also referred to the case of some other accused.

Incidentally, counsel referred to the fame of Malegaon for its sucking mangoes. He remembered very well, he said, that April-May was the season, and the mangoes he had, while he was at Malegaon, were some of the finest he had known.

THE BEMEDALLED INDIVIDUAL.

Last but not least, counsel dealt at length with the evidence of "that unnamed and unnameable individual", whom he named at last to-day. He apologised to the Court for having kept it in suspense all this time regarding the identity of that bemedalled individual who had come into the Court rattling his sword. Counsel said he referred to Rao Bahadur Kokje of the C.I.D.

The theory of the prosecution had not taken birth in space and time, but it was what had been described as the Theory of Vicarious Guilt.

The prosecution counsel, interrupting, said he had not heard of such a thing and wanted to know what it was.

Mr. Azad said that what he was saying was nothing new. The theory was well known, and it was this, that if there were two persons—*A* and *B*,—and *B* was guilty, *C* who was given the investigation of the matter, would persuade himself that verily *A* was guilty, though *B* had committed the crime. In this case, Mr. Kokje had followed just exactly a similar method of investigation and persuaded himself to believe that all who took part in the Khilafat and N.C.O. movements were the perpetrators of the crime and proceeded to work up to his belief. Counsel pointed out that there was therefore the greater need for caution in dealing with the evidence for the prosecution. It was dangerous to adopt any sharp and clean-cut methods in assessing the value of such evidence. A tremendous burden rested on the Court to find out the truth in this case because so much extraneous, prejudicial and malicious element had been imported, rendering it difficult to dissect the evidence. It was a solemn and onerous business especially in view of the conflicting nature of the evidence. What had happened was that the theory, he had mentioned, of Vicarious Guilt and Punishment had so elaborately been worked up that the clue to the real perpetrators of the crime and their objects had altogether been lost sight of by the investigating authority.

Mr. Kokje, it would be remembered, arrived at Malegaon on the 20th April. Mr. Simcox had told them that he had no hand in the appointment of this man. He was left in absolute charge of the investigation. There was no supervision either by the superior officers in the department or by the men on the spot." Mr. Kokje came from the Criminal Investigation Department—*criminal* intelligence would be more appropriate, said Mr. Azad, emphasising the word "criminal." He himself had admitted before them that he had risen from the ranks and he had been left in charge of such an important case without any check.

The Court remarked that Mr. Kokje was a Deputy Superintendent and would be entrusted with the investigation." Mr. Azad said that he was only an honbrary Deputy Superintendent—which meant no more than that it was a superfluous job and that he could not be admitted into the regular cadre of Deputy Superintendents. The men on the spot had no hand in his selection or in the investigation. The C.I.D. in this country very unfortunately mixed up crime and politics. They would be pleased to remember Mr. Kokje, who had never before been at Malegaon telling them that within an hour of his arrival there on the 20th April, he started about his enquiries. He began looking into the diaries kept by the late Sub-Inspector. They were told by the Court that his object was to see if it had any connection with the crime. Now, if the Theory of vicarious guilt was in Mr. Kokje's mind, it had only to be worked up from previous records. The diaries were replete with all matters connected with the civic and political movements at Malegaon. Every little incident and every man that had whatever to do with the incident had found a place in the diary. Mr. Kokje had all this material before him. That must be carefully studied, and he did, with what result they saw before them. There was no possible way of understanding otherwise that in that vast crowd of accused, they found all sorts and conditions of men,—as he had reminded them before, irresponsible people, and well-known and highly respected merchants and professional men. At this stage the Court interrupted counsel and wanted to know what he meant by "professional men." Mr. Azad explained what he meant and said because a man had no Sanad it did not follow that he was not a professional man. If that were so, Barristers would come more or less in the same category. Then followed some discussion between Court and counsel on this point.

Counsel, continuing his address, said that all these men—weavers, pleaders, merchants and writers had been grouped together and brought up before them as accused. Mr. Kokje had evidently no difficulty whatever in appreciating the theory he had just described to them and working it upwards. Mr. Kokje found men prominently connected with the two movements—the Khilafat and the N.C.O., and they were highly organized, and his anxiety was first to get at that particular group of men. How could he do it except to follow the lines that the counsel had indicated? Mr. Azad laid stress on the fact that it was important they should bear this in mind, when they would come to consider the question of awarding sentence. The motive of the Investigating Officer was quite clear. His object was to stop the political movement at Malegaon. The C.I.D., Mr. Kokje had told them—had a double function—political and criminal. If he did his work well, and achieved his object, Malegaon might for some time at any rate be reckoned out of the C.I.D. records. That was the motive.

(To be continued.)

FOURTH ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

SOME IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

The following are some of the resolutions that will be moved at the forthcoming Andhra Provincial Conference:—As the time fixed by the National Congress for the attainment of Swaraj is fast approaching; as the British Government has not even now endeavoured to settle the Punjab and Khilafat problems according to the expressed wishes of the Nation; and, as the Government is improperly and unjustly incarcerating national leaders and workers though it be under ordinary Law, this conference recommends the early adoption of Civil Disobedience recognising the fact that the conditions in the Andhra Desa are peaceful and favourable for such adoption. Nevertheless in pursuance of the message delivered by Mahatma Gandhi on the 22nd of September that it is their primary duty to concentrate their efforts up to the 31st of October on the completion of the Swadeshi programme to the exclusion, if necessary, of all other propaganda work, including picketing at drink shops, this Conference requests the permission of the All-India Congress Committee through the Provincial Congress Committee: (i) to adopt Civil Disobedience in Andhra Desa from the 1st of November in respect of orders interfering with picketing at drink shop, orders interfering with picket at shops selling foreign cloth, improper orders against individuals under Section 144 and other Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and (2) to reiterate throughout the country the resolution passed at the Karachi Khilafat Conference and which has been adduced as a ground for the arrest of the Ali Brothers and other leaders.

(2) Swadeshi:—This conference resolves that in pursuance of the message of Mahatma Gandhi dated 22-9-21 it is necessary to concentrate all energies in Andhra Desa till the 31st of October upon the successful achievement of the Swadeshi Programme.

(3) This Conference resolves that Santi Sainyam (or an Army of peace) composed of young men devoted to the service of the Andra Country be organised in all places and that the provincial Congress Committee be requested to formulate and publish a comprehensive scheme relating to this matter before the end of November.

In view of the conditions prevailing at present, this conference requests the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to call upon the members of the Civil and Military services in the country to resign their posts under the Government.

(5) As the visit of the Prince of Wales to India is planned to enhance the prestige of the existing bureaucracy this Conference resolves that none in Andhra Desa should have anything to do with it.

This Conference of Hindus and Mussalmans deplores the injury done to the life and honour of innocent Hindus, Moslems and others.

(6) This Conference offers its felicitations to De Velera' Kemal Pasha, Zaghlul Pasha and Doctor Dubios, on the courage and daring which they are displaying in the strunggle for Inedepndence and sympathises with the people of Kenya for their endeavours to regain their independence and resolves that our country should render all possible aid to them.

RELIEF WORK AT MALABAR.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

SITUATION GETTING WORSE

Mr. Keshav Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, wires:—

The situation in Malabar is growing worse every day. Rebel activities do not show any signs of quiting down. On the other hand we hear of fresh troubles and renewed vigour on the part of the rebels. Almost the whole of the ernad parts of Valvanad and Calicut and neighbouring places are being completely vacted by panic striken people who are flying to all possible places of safety. The pitiable sight of these unfortunate refugees would break the heart of anyone who had occasion to see then in their mad run for dear lives young women hugging their babies to their breast, little children exhausted with fright and hunger, high caste Nambudris and downtrodden Thiyyas and the unfortunate Nair. The heipless, bind and the miserable invalid—all are seen swelling the number of these picturesque but pitiable crowd continuously arriving at Calicut from ad parts of the affected area.

The congress organisations have mobilised their army of workers and the situation is now well in their hands. Four camps are now opened in Calicut, two for thyyas and two for Nairis, and these camps are now full and we are on the look out for more houses to accommodate the new arrivals. Rice, salt, chillies and other articles of food are supplied to the inmates of these camps every morning. They are also given oil for bath once every week fire wood lights and in cases of absolute necessity clothes too. Excellent sanitary arrangements have been made in all the camps and free medical aid given whenever necessary. The Congress workers have also succeeded in billeting large numbers of refugess in private houses in all parts of Calicut and articles of food are supplied to them every day at fixed times in convenient centres.

In addition to these two classes of refugees there are others who have managed to find out accommodation for themselves but are depending on congress organisations for their food. To such people our workers are doling out rice every morning at fixed centres. Separate registers are kept for each camp and each centre of distribution in which the names of the refugees and the localities from whence the came are entered and tickets either for individuals or for the families are given to them on showing which rice is supplied to them at the place of distribution. Each camp and distribution centre is under the charge of a competent Congress worker who looks after the comforts of the people entrusted to his care. These workers act under the instructions of their Superintendents. Mr. Ramunny Menon being in charge of the Panniankara and their uvannore camps and M.K.V. Gopala Menon being in charge of Azichavattam and Chalapuram camps. Sriyut Madhavan Nair is the general Supprintendent of the relief work at Calicut. The Total number of the refugees under the Congress protection now comes to 3000 in Calicut alone thereby showing an average increase of 500 a day. Satisfactory progress is being made in Trichur with regard to relief work. Sriyut Narayana Menon the Cochin District Congress Secretary assisted by an efficient committee is in charge of relief work there. Yesterdays report shows that there are 300 refugees in Trichur receiving Congress help. They are accomodated in three camps. Dr. Davunnymenon has given a house for the use of the refugees and he is also rendering free medical aid. The figures from Palgaut are not yet available. But Mr. Ramasamy Iyer Congress Secretary reports of the commencement of work and the presence of a large number of refugees. The total number of refugees receiving Congress help in all these places together today comes to over 4000. To supply them provisions every day and to meet a thousand and on other expenses connected efith their relief means ample funds at the disposal of the congress committee. A number of refugees is swelling every hour. Our limited resources are being exhausted. This humanitarian work must be continued at any cost. We have willing, enthusiastic workers but want fouds and that immediately. Kerala looks to leaders and public to relieve her in her time of Distress.

The 48th Anniversary of the Poona Gayan Samaj was celebrated at Sardar Raste's Wada, under the presidency of Sardar J N. Mudumdar. There was a large audience of members and sympathisers throughout tre day. The programme included the distribution of sweets to children, unveiling of the portrait of the late Mr. B. T. Sahasrabudhe, and musical entertainment, given by Principal Bakale and others.

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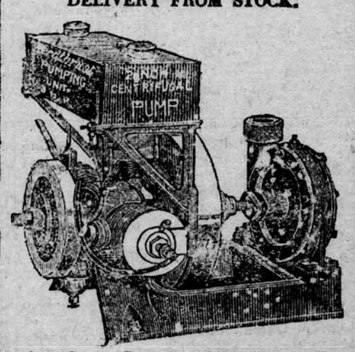

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SWADESHI AT BHAWALPUR

HINDU SABHA ACTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHATINDA, Oct. 18.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, invited by the Hindu Sabha of Bhawalpur went there and addressed a large meeting of Hindus and Mohomedans on "Swadeshi" under Presidentship of Dr. Murlidhar. He said that the citizens of Bhawalpur state can help themselves as also the All-India movement for Swarajya by effecting a complete boycott of foreign clothes and taking a life-long Swadeshi vows. On his appealing for foreign caps and clothes many caps and clothes were collected on the spot and subsequently burnt.

The Hindu Sabha under the Presidentship of Lala Roshanlalji is doing excellent work for Swadeshi and Hindu Moslem Unity.

A report that Col. O'Brien of Gujranwala notoriety is going to be appointed to a very responsible post in the state on a high salary. People are shocked that the Government of Sir Edward Maclagan should appoint this man in a first class state in the Punjab. They desire the immediate accession of Nawab Bhawalkhan 5th on the Gadi who should be advised to form a new representives council for the administration of the state.

THE BOYCOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The time limit fixed for the complete boycott of foreign cloth was 30th of September. Had we achieved it by that time, we should have already touched on a further item of our programme. Mahatmaji with head his assert to civil disobedience, solely because there was no adequate response from the people in the matter of boycott. So we have been given an extension in the time limit, that is, we should bring about complete boycott by the end of this month. The major part of this month has already passed and only ten days remain to achieve it. We can succeed even in ten days. If we have a will to succeed. Shall we satisfy our revered Mahatmaji on this score by the end of this month? It rests with us to show that.

We have slumbered enough—more than enough over our sins. Now that we are roused let us repent—sincerely repent for our past sins of omission and commission. Let us throw away, discard altogether, the badge of slavery—our foreign cloths—the clothes that enslaved us more than anything else. We wanted fine silks, muslins, kashmeres etc. to adorn ourselves and the pomp and glow so much dazzled us that we did not—could not—see the suffering we were causing. Thank God, that we are given a Mahatma who has opened our eyes and showed a true path to our salvation. Let us make the most of such a rare opportunity. We cannot afford to let the psychological moment pass away. We have got to act and act in time. Let us not say that we will use out our old clothes but will not buy anymore. Enough with such lame excuses. Much more than this the Mahatmaji requires of us. He wants us to repent for our past sins.

I was much pained and ashamed to hear Maulana Azad Subhani Saheb, saying, the other day, that only a minority were wearing Khaddar in Bombay.

Are the people of Bombay who played such a prominent part in contributing to the Swarajya Fund, incapable of leading the rest of India in the matter of boycott? Let us once for all renounce foreign clothes and give a solid proof of devotion to our Motherland. I fervently hope that by the end of this month, we will have brought about complete boycott. Let us don Khaddar from this very moment and carry the honour of being first in inaugurating Civil Disobedience.—Yours, etc.

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Princess Street, Oct. 19.

FUTURE OF CROWN COLONIES.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, was the principal guest at the Gold Coast Civil Service Dinner Club's first dinner at the Connaught Rooms in mail week. Brigadier-General F. G. Guggisberg (the Governor of the Gold Coast) presided.

In proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Gold Coast," Mr. Churchill said that among many of our Colonies the Gold Coast was capable of holding a position of almost pre-eminence. Why is it, he continued, we have let so many years pass by, decade after decade, leaving neglected or only very tentatively developing these great possessions which with great foresight and wisdom have been placed under the aegis of the British Crown? After all these years I am shocked to see how in a small way the British Parliament has played the game in developing its great tropical States. In all these years they could have been earning large sums in increasing revenues and general augmentation of the assets which the nation possesses, but years have passed and you see the same things now being considered, and now costing double and treble as much. Now we see a new situation has been created. Many of our old customers have disappeared. We have killed a lot of them and others we have put in the bankruptcy court, and owing to this inconvenience they are unable to renew their monthly or yearly orders with regularity and abundance which we had a right to expect. Why do not we look in the great circle of the British Empire. Here are assets in which you could sink £200,000,000 in the next 10 years with the certainty of getting back every penny you invested.

When I see plans being discussed by local authorities for building roads about which they have some doubt, and for developing this or that public work which they do not feel any enthusiasm for, I wonder whether something might not be done to relieve the present lack of enterprise, lack of initiative, in the business and industrial world by putting out orders for locomotives and rails and all the apparatus which is needed to get these great fertile countries with active population and immense natural resources on a scientific basis. At any rate, it seems to me that the development of our Crown Colonies is one of the factors which ought to be used in solving the temporary collapse and breakdown of the markets and purchasers.

(Cheers.)

BURMA REPORMS COMMITTEE.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

A communique says:—The terms of reference to the Burma Reforms Committee are as follows:—

With the sanction of His Majesty previously signified by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Governor-General of India in Council has, by notification issued under section 52A of the Government of India Act, constituted Burma as a Governor's Province. The Committee will advise as to the rules which should now be made in order to apply the provision of the Government of India Act relating to Governor's Provinces as modified by the notification to Burma.

In particular the Committee is requested:—

A. In regard to the Provincial Legislative Council.

(1) to advise on franchises and constituencies with the object of securing as broad a franchise and as representative a council as the present circumstances in Burma permit;

(2) to devise means for direct election as far as possible;

(3) to advise how far representation can be adequately and effectively secured by territorial electorates or where circumstances seem to require it in order to secure adequate representation of minorities of special interests of backward classes by

(i) special or communal electorates or

(ii) reserving elective seats for special classes or plural constituencies or

(iii) nomination in such measure as the exigencies of fair and adequate representation entail or

(iv) other expedients, for instance, proportional representation, etc.

(4) To advise as to the number of nominated official members.

As a result of (1) to (4) to propose a scheme for the size and composition of the Provincial Council.

In making their recommendations under this head the Committee will have regard to the observations of the standing joint Committee on Indian affairs in their second report and to the principles and details embodied in the electoral rules for other Provincial Councils framed under section 72A of the Government of India Act, in so far as they find in these rules materials for their guidance.

The Committee will also under this head have regard to the areas where there is as yet no material on which to found political institutions and will make recommendations as to their treatment under section 52A (2) of the Government of India Act.

B. In regard to the Indian Legislature, to advise in what respects (if any) the existing electoral rules for the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State applying to Burma should be amended.

In considering this head also the Committee will have regard to the observations of the standing Joint Committee in the report already mentioned and in so far as they find in them material for guidance to the rules for election to the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature which apply to Provinces.

RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

C. In regard to the functions to be exercised by the Local Government of Burma and its relations with the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary of State, to advise in the light of the Report of the standing Joint Committee already referred to and of the evidence they obtain in Burma in what respects (if any) the rules framed for other Governors' Provinces under section 45A, 30(AA), 52(iii), 80(iii)a and (h) 81A(i) and 134 of the Government of India Act require amendment in order to make them applicable to Burma. The rules referred to already relate to division of functions between the Government of India and the Provincial Government in Burma. In view of the isolation of Burma from the rest of India, the Committee may find it desirable to recommend in particular an amendment of this division which ould have the effect of making certain subjects which are at preent central into functions of local Government and local legislature in Burma in transferring certain subjects from central provincial list. The Committee should regard itself as competent to include in their recommendations any amendments of this nature, which appear to them in the particular circumstances of Burma as necessary or desirable.

The Committee will submit their Report through the Government of Burma to the Governor-General in Council, who will forward it with his observations and recommendations and those of the Government of Burma to the Secretary of State in Council.

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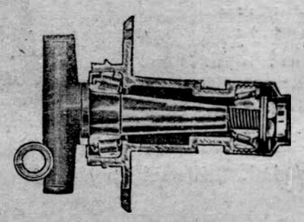

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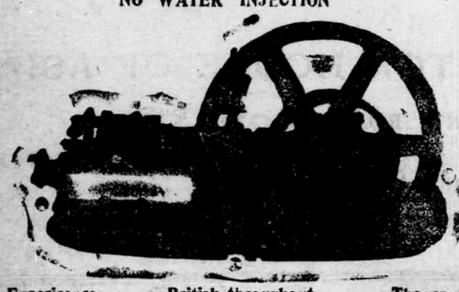

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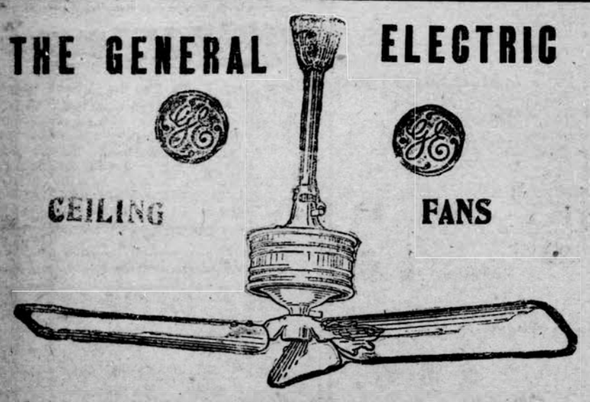

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DHARWAR TRAGEDY AND AFTER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly give a prominent place for the following letter in your esteemed paper.

The Dharwar trial has at last come to an end. The cat is out of the bag. The result is as was expected. On the other hand, the acquittal especially of two out of the four accused acquitted, has come as a great surprise to the general public. That fact alone proves clearly that the decision of the Sessions Judge does not show the balance of a "judicial" pronouncement but betrays the expediency of an Executive officer's order. The Report of the Congress Committee also is before the public. I leave it to your readers to judge, for themselves, of the guilt or innocence of the accused and also the justifiability of the firing by the Police. The decision of the Sessions Judge is based on "ex-parte" evidence while the Committee's judgment is arrived at after weighing the evidence of both the sides. I do not wish to go into the details of the merits or demerits of the case. During the last few months, we have had three cases in our Presidency, which show what 'British Justice' is. The first is the Sindh Police Torture case. The second is the Elphinstone Hostel case and the third is the Dharwar case. They are very good specimen of 'British justice' to be presented to the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England for his consideration. In the Sindh case, the Judge takes the prosecution to task for not helping the Judge in arriving at the truth, and for withholding certain evidence which would have helped the Court in arriving at the right decision; but the same rule does not appear to appeal to the good sense of the Sessions Judge of Dharwar, because there the Police and the District Magistrate were the prosecutors. In the Bombay Hostel Case, there is an Indian Magistrate who lets off the accused with such a light punishment as the fine of Rs. 50, compared with the gravity of the offence brought home to them. The Sessions Judge of Dharwar gives brutal punishments to the accused. I do not know if the same punishment would have been meted out to the accused if the latter were Indians in the Hostel case and Europeans in the Dharwar case. Then again the Dharwar Sessions Judge gives excellent certificates to Painter Marsden and Company, basing his decision on the strength of their own evidence. He says that there was no "callousness" on the part of Mr. Painter because he holds that fact proved from the evidence of Mr. Painter himself and that Shivalingappa did not take part in the investigation because the D.S.P., and the A.S.P. say that he did not take any part and that the Police firing was quite justifiable. It is to be noted here that these facts were not in issue and were not referred to the Assessors. The Judge, however, disbelieves the accused regarding their story because it is not corroborated. This is strange logic indeed!! He requires proofs in the case of accused although some of them are highly placed and educated, while what Mr. Painter and the D.S.P. say is considered gospel truth! Your contemporary, The 'Times of India,' is also of the same opinion as the Sessions Judge. He thinks the story of the accused is a cock-and-bull-story, although he admits that they are men of education. It is but meet that he should take this view as his "angle of vision" is quite different from that of the public, for reasons best known to all. I do not know whether Mr. Painter, when he visited the scene of offence, would have waited for hours together and would have contented himself by merely gazing the people assembled to bring a *dhamnie* for the wounded and dying, if they had belonged to his own race. He had at his command 100 constables and a motor car to boot at that time, and he sends at once five or six constables in the motor car to the hospital although all of them had small bruises. With all this, Mr. Painter has the effrontery to say in open Court that he did his best to give help to the wounded and that he could not help the delay as the people assembled did not help him. That shows how much care is taken by these "White men," when the lives of Indians are in danger. If this is not "callousness," I do not know what callousness is. I hope the GGovernment of Sir George Lloyd will recognise the special services rendered by Painter, Marsden and Company at such a critical time and give them due reward by giving them big lifts and promotions. India would be nearer the road to Swarajya if we have Painters and Marsdens at the helm of affairs!!

Dear Editor, it is really strange that such wanton perversion of justice should triumph over the *real truth* as is evidenced in the Dharwar case, when our Government consists of five-sevenths of Indian element and when we haye such Executive Councillors and Ministers as Sir Ibrahim, Sir Chimanlal, Messrs. Mehta and Paranjapye. Has Sir Ibrahim forgotten what he said, a few years back about firing on mobs? Is he now prepared to translate into action what he said then about Police firing? Now that the case is no longer *sub-judice*, will he persuade our 'liberal' Governor to appoint an *independent commission* to enquire into the firing by the Police as well as the innocence of the poor accused now convicted? Have none of the Indian members in the Government any regard for their fellow-beings now rotting in the Jail? Would it be too much to expect of our High Court to send for the records and see whether justice has been done? Our Chief Justice lately gave us a good sermon in connection with the Dharwar "Shubhodaya Case," when he said that the High Court is very vigilant over the proceedings of its Subordinate Courts. There are precedents when the High Court has sent for the Records of its Subordinate Courts, on its own motion, on the strength of the reports of newspapers, showing miscarriage of justice. Let us await and see what the High Court does now.

If the Government does not care to do even bare justice, it is but the bounden duty of our M.L.C's to rush forth to the help of the innocent people. No doubt, the local M.L.C's of the Dharwar District must move first, but it is hopeless to expect any help from them. One M.L.C. accepted the brief for the prosecution. I would not have said anything about his accepting the brief if he were not an M.L.C.; but since he is a public man, he had no business to side with one party or the other. He ought to have at least stood neutral, whatever the motives of the authorities may be in engaging him in the case. By the by, the Government answer about this M.L.C. being engaged in the case, scrupulously avoids the real issue aimed at by the mover of the question. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Shivrao, was already engaged in the case along with the Counsel. He had a host of assistants of several year's standing and senior to this M.L.C. still, Government does not say why this M.L.C. was appointed a *special* prosecutor, though the Chief Prosecutor was already engaged in the case and though he had many assistants who could have been engaged, if really an assistance was wanted. The Government cannot dare tell the truth. The public can very well infer the inner motives! The second M.L.C. is also a Lingayat. He has not the courage to displease the local authorities. Moreover, he has a sufficiently big work before him, viz., the finding out how many Lingayat Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars, teachers karkuns and students there are in the Southern Division! He thinks that he can best serve the country by getting appointments for his Lingayat brethren. He must know that he is responsible to his constituency consisting of all castes and creeds. I do not mean to say that he should take up the side of the accused. In all fairness, let him find out what the truth is and who are innocent and who are guilty. Let him inquire minutely and have the moral courage to speak out the truth. If he is silent because he thinks he has investigated into the matter and has come to the conclusion that the Police version is correct, let him have the boldness to say so, so that people like myself who think that the accused's version is correct may change their opinion. The thirds M.L.C. is a Mahomedan. He cannot perhaps get himself disentangled from the intricacies of the politics of an Indian State from which he hails. This being the situation of the local M.L.C's, the nearer M.L.C's of the adjoining districts are expected to come forward. But I do not see any chance of their coming forward to help the innocent. I fervently hope that the M.L.C.'s of the other Districts, at least, would take up the matter seriously. Will Rao Bahadur Chitale, who has already visited Dharwar, who knows the real facts and who has once taken up the matter, move again? I have great confidence in some of the non-Brahmin M.L.C's such as Messrs. Pahaljani, Gandhi, Dudap and others. Will they be moved by this appeal to see that justice bare justice is done?

There is one thing more to add. Inspite of the protests and appeals from the accused and the public, to transfer the local officials against whom grave allegations were made, and to give the investigation into the hands of unbiassed persons, and also to try the accused in a calmer atmosphere free from local influences, the Government remained obdurate and unmoved; but when there was a small trouble, not worth the notice, in the Dharwar Training College for Men, two Indian Officers have been suddenly transferred by wire. Government did not care for the prestige of its officers when two Indian Officers were concerned. They, perhaps, thought that State policy came in the way and necessitated the backing, at this juncture, of the Lingayat community who are unfortunately playing into the hands of the bureaucracy. I am told that 'Painterism' has percolated even into the Educational Department! My object in mentioning this fact is not to justify the conduct of the two Indian officers concerned. Let them be punished if they are really guilty; but Government sit with folded arms, when the prestige of its European Offivers is concerned. If they had transferred Messrs Painter, Marsden and Shivlingappa before the investigation, I am sure a differenet tale would have been told to the public; but that was not tobe. In the New Era when the Government consists of a majority of Indians, it is really deplorable that such glaring distinction should have been made when the prestige of European Officers is in question. Is it even too late to expect Government to remove the Local Officials at least now, if they really wish that a clam atmosphere should reign at Dharwar, especially when the Prince of Wales is expected to land in India shortly?

Our liberal Governor is perhaps too busy to look to these matters, as his mind is seriously engrossed in the preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

Dear Editor, in conclusion I have to appeal to you also. This neglected part of the Karnatak is greatly indebted to you for the most valuable services rendered by you and your paper, in the past. I hope you will leave no stone unturned to see that proper justice is done to our innocent and educated Karnatak patriots who have been mercilessly charged with most despicable offences and who have given punishments which are generally awarded to felons and dacoits. One word more and I have done. I have to appeal to our Lingayat brothers also. I beseech them not to accentuate the already strained feelings between them and other communities, by thought-lessly siding with the bureaucracy. I am sure that they will, before long, realise that the steps they have now taken and are taking, to please the local officials, are determental to their own interests and to those of India. May God show them the right path.—Yours etc.,

JUSTICE.

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Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 8.

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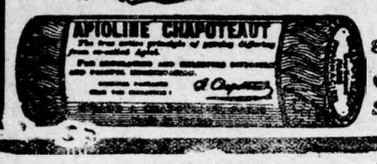

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SOVIET REPLY TO LORD CURZON.

The following Note from the Russian Government to the British Government, dated yesterday, was sent by M. Berzin, of the Russian Trade Delegation, to Lord Curzon, in reply to the latter's Note of September 7 on the violation by the Soviet of the terms of the trade agreement concluded last March :—

M. Berzin understands from his Government that its reply to this Note is being handed to Mr. Hodgson in Moscow.

The Russian Government, while fully convinced that the accusations contained in Lord Curzon's Note have no foundation in fact, is making fresh inquiries in order to be able to refute in detail the statements upon which the charges in Lord Curzon's Note are based.

Meanwhile, M. Berzon feels that no time must be allowed to pass before pointing out that many of these statements will not bear even the most superficial examination. For instance, M. Nuorteva is said by Lord Curzon to have issued a statement as Director of the Department of Propaganda under the Third International, on June 20 last. In fact, he has been in prison since March and has never held any position under the Third International. Similarly, the other reports, attributed to Eliava, Karahan, and others have never existed. M. Rothstein, the Ambassador of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic at Teheran, has never been engaged in the forming of revolutionary committees in Persia. Dr. Hafiz has never been sent to Moscow or to any other place by the Soviet Government.

These examples should serve, pending the receipt of a full reply from the Russian Government, to convence the British Government that the charges made are based upon inaccurate information.

There can be no doubt that Lord Curzon and the Foreign Office have fallen victims to the false rumours spread by the Russian White Guards and of French origin. It will be re-called that the French Press, a short while ago, was full of similar statements and insinuations.

M. Berzin wishes to impress upon the Foreign Office that the Russian Government wishes more than ever to promote friendly and sincere relations with his Britannic Majesty's Government, and that it has given the best proof of its good intentions in taking steps, immediately after the signing of the trade agreement, to cease all activity and to dissolve any organization in the East which might be construed as likely to give offence to his Britannic Majesty's Government or to constitute a breach of the Agreement.

A Reuter telegram from Berlin states that M. Krassin, in a reference to Lord Curzon's Note, said that he was convinced that if the agents of the Soviet authorities in Afghanistan and Persia were guilty of the charges preferred against them they would be re-called forthwith and punished.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

The following press note has been issued :—

To fill the cavancy on the Advisory Committee of the Department of Industries caused by the death of Mr. Ratimtulla Currimbhoy, the Government of Bombay are pleased to appoint Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy till 31st March 1922. For the other vacancy referred to in paragraph 2 of Press Note No. 1603 dated 14th June 1921 Government are pleased to appoint Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, M.L.C., for a term of three years with effect from 1st October 1921.

2. The Advisory Committee now consists of the following members :—

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H.P.W. Maenaghten. Esq., M.L.C. (Nominee of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay); Sir Montague de P. Webb, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.L.C., (Nominee of the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi); Lalji Naranji, Esq., (Nominee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,).

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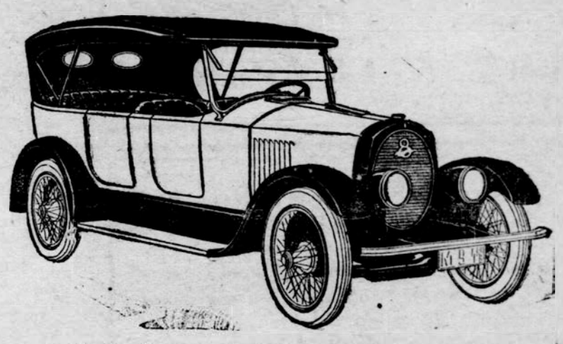

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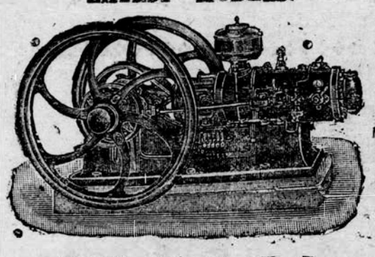

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PROTEST MEETING

OF THE

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU

AGAINST

THE BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

TO BE HELD AT THE

TOWN HALL

On SATURDAY, the 22nd October 1921 at 5-15 p. m. (S.T.)

MANY PROMINENT CITIZENS WILL TAKE PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WILL BE MOVED:—

Resolution 1.—This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber & Bureau puts on record its sense of grave dissatisfaction at the decision of the Government of Bombay refusing to make The Development Department a "Transferred" subject, and considers that their action in having treated, and in continuing to treat that Department as "Reserved" subject is a breach of the constitution and usurpation of a function intended by the Legislature to be transferred to popular control.

Resolution 2.—That in the opinion of this public meeting the Commitee associated with the Development Department should be more representative of all interests and should have more powers of control and should act as an administrative Commitee rather than an advisory Committee.

„ 3.—That in the opinion of this public meeting the Development Department of the Government of Bombay should adhere in the question of suburban development, to the development, to the Town planning principle instead of the principle of wholesale acquisition.

4.—That the Chairman of this Meeting be authorised to send to the Government of Bombay, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India the resolution passed at this meeting.

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